The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7013 號三十零千七第 日三念月四年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 31ST, 1880. 壹拜禮 號壹十三月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 29, THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, E. Ashdown, Shanghai 26th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 29, DIAMANTE, British str., 514, R. Cullen, Amoy 28th May, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 29, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, Foochow 26th May, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 29, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 955, F. Webb, Singapore 23rd May, General.—BUN-HIN-CHAN.

May 29, MINNIE CARVILE, British bark, 584, P. T. Clark, Saigon 15th May, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 29, LI-CHOP, Chinese cruiser, from a cruise.

May 29, ARA, German steamer, 1,004, Hansen, Hamburg 8th April, and Singapore 22nd May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 30, YANGTSZE, British steamer, 782, Hermann, Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 30, G. F. MUNTZ, German bark, 924, H. Stenzel, Newport 21st December, Coal.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 30, CLEVELAND, British steamer, 796, Harvey, Bangkok 22nd May, Rice and General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 30, KIUNG-CHOW, Brit. str., 159, A. N. Love, Hoihow 29th May, General.—KWOCK ACHEONG & SONS.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 29TH.

Anna Bertha, German bark, for Takao.
Janet, British schooner, for Whampoa.
Æolus, British steamer, for Saigon.
Nautilus, German bark, for Havre.
Glenorchy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Penedo, British steamer, for Newchwang.
Decima, German steamer, for Saigon.
Hwai-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May 29, SERAPIS, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
May 29, NIIGATA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
May 29, CHARITE, French bark, for Whampoa.
May 29, VETTOR PISANI, Italian frigate, for Manila.
May 29, WEST GLEN, Brit. bark, for Takao.
May 29, CHAI-FOON, Chinese revenue cruiser, for a cruise.
May 29, OCEAN, British str., for Swatow.
May 29, LI-CHOP, Chinese revenue cruiser, for a cruise.
May 30, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
May 30, NAUTILUS, German bark, for Havre.
May 30, ANNA BERTHA, German bark, for Takao.
May 30, JANET, British sch., for Whampoa.
May 30, HAINAN, Amoy str., for Hoihow.
May 30, PENEDO, Brit. str., for Newchwang.
May 30, ÆOLUS, British steamer, for Saigon.
May 30, DECIMA, German str., for Saigon.
May 30, NAMOA, British str., for East Coast.
May 30, GLENORCHY, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Thibet*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jules Robert and servant, and 25 Chinese. For Southampton.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Vincent, Messrs. M. F. A. Fraser and N. P. Robert. For Venice.—Messrs. Geo. Smith, and C. de St. Croix. For London.—Mr. Wm. Rowe.

Per *Diamante*, str., from Amoy.—Mr. H. Schroeter, and 200 Chinese.

Per *Kiu-ngtun*, str., from East Coast.—Mrs. Bird, and 7 Chinese.

Per *Cheang Hock Kian*, str., from Singapore.—472 Chinese.

Per *Asia*, str., from Hamburg.—Captain Brolla, Messrs. G. Fick, E. Voight, S. Newman, and M. Santhonesen.

Per *Cleveland*, str., from Bangkok.—59 Chinese.

Per *Kiung-chow*, str., from Hoihow.—15 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Æolus*, str., for Saigon.—70 Chinese.

Per *Glenorchy*, str., for Shanghai.—1 European and 2 Chinese.

Per *Decima*, str., for Saigon.—250 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast.—1 European and 200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

The following passengers will depart to-day at 5 p.m. per P. & O. steamer *Thibet*:—

From Hongkong for Singapore.—Deputy Surgeon-General Mackinnon and native servant, and Lance-Sergeant J. Craig, A.H.C. From Hongkong for Southampton.—Mrs. R. C. Wilcox and Master H. C. Wilcox, and Mr. James Mitchell. From Shanghai for Venice.—Messrs. Geo. Smith and C. de St. Croix. From Shanghai for Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Vincent, Messrs. A. P. Robert, M. F. A. Fraser, and Wm. Rowe. From Yokohama for Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Rae.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Diamante* reports left Amoy on 28th May, and had light, variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Cheang Hock Kian* reports left Singapore on 23rd May, and had light S.E. and Southerly winds with fine, clear weather.

The British steamship *Minnie Carville* reports left Saigon on 15th May. From Cape St. James to Paracels light, variable winds and calms from thence to Ladrone Islands steady S.E. winds and clear weather.

The British steamship *Kiung-chow* reports left Hoihow on 29th May, and had moderate S.E. winds with fine weather throughout the passage. In port the steamship *Kong-chi*, and Chinese gunboats *An-lan*, and *Tsing-yo*.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 26th May, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on the 28th. Experienced moderate winds from the S.W. and fine weather throughout. Passed the steamship *Fokien* on the night of the 27th off Rocs Islands, bound North. In Foochow the steamships *Douglas*, *Glenogles*, *Glenroy*, *Menmuir*, *Glenlyon*, *Benarty*, *Antenor*, and *Killarney*, and H.M.S. *Moorhen*. In Amoy the steamships *Jeddah* and *Hochung*.

AMOY SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

21, Teucer, British steamer, from Hongkong.
22, Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.
23, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
24, Namoa, British steamer, from Foochow.
24, Nadeshda, Danish sch., from Chefoo.
25, Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.
25, Swatow, British steamer, from Swatow.
26, Emuy, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.

May— DEPARTURES.

21, Teucer, British steamer, for Shanghai.
21, Hungarian, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Encounter, British corvette, for Foochow.
22, Olympia, German steamer, for Shanghai.
22, Kwangtung, British str., for Foochow.
23, Patroclus, British str., for Hongkong.
24, Hailoong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
25, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
25, Douglas, British steamer, for Foochow.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1911

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Cerjat Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 28th April, 1880.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.

H. H. NIELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [11

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1863.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [1748

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Honkgong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [82

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1879.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

TO LET.

THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Beaconsfield Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.

Apply to HING KEE,
Commissariat Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [436

NOTICE.

MR. HESIBRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Jr., is authorised to SIGN the FIRM.

JOHN GITTINS & Co.

Foochow, 1st May, 1880. [880

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "COHEN and GEORG."

CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [1m840

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.

937] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET OR TO LEASE.

THE DESIRABLE BUNGALOW, known as "CRONEST," at Victoria Gap, with Immediate Possession.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1880. [1m889

TO LET,

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [880

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated on MOUNT GOUGH, and known as "THE CLIFFES."

Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [879

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BEERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [204

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.

Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

HOUSES TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE; Water and Gas laid on.

The "EYRIE" at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET,

SEA VIEW, TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

TO LET.

NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis Lawn, &c.

"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.

Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [281

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. invite Inspection of SILVER and BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE GIG HARNESS, which they have just received from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices, from $38 to $65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive ORDERS for DOUBLE HARNESS of all descriptions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS, MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, FETLOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to receive DESIGNS for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

The above Harness is made of the best Leather and by English Workmen.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1880.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour. TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.

Rates cheaper than any other Firm.

Captains are invited to call personally.

SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE,
Fourth House on the right hand side.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. C. Wilcox, Esq.

[15

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

J. M. ARMSTRONG has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd day of June, 1880, at 11 A.M., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East, the following Unserviceable

GOVERNMENT STORES:—

BLANKETS, LINEN SHEETS, RUGS, COPPER, CORDAGE, Cast and Wrought IRON, LEATHER, COTTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN ARTICLES, STEEL, TIN, OLD FILES, ZINC, CASKS, PACKING CASES, TIMBER, WHEEL-BARROWS, OLD STOVES, CEMENT BARRELS, WHIPS, GREAT COATS.

ALSO, SERVICEABLE:

ANKLE and WELLINGTON BOOTS, HAIR BRUSHES, SHOE BRUSHES; SHAVING, BUTTON, and BRASS BRUSHES, BUTTON-HOLDERS, COTTON and WOOLLEN NIGHT-CAPS, WOOLLEN COMFORTERS, LAMB'S WOOL and COTTON DRAWERS, FLANNEL VESTS and various MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

C. E. VANSITTART, A.C.G.,
Commissary-General of Ordnance, China.

Ordnance Office,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [903

DOG LOST.—BROWN and WHITE SPANIEL BITCH. Long Ears. Answers to the Name "NELLIE." Reward if returned to Dr. STOCKWELL, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1880. [908

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages. Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN. Good Accommodation for Visitors. New English and American Billiard Tables.

35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula. BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, NEW PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c. REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.

RICH. BRAUN.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1880. [568

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December, 1879, in order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for the Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th June next will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [810

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the 12 Months ending 31st December, 1879, of TWENTY-ONE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office, on and after the 17th proximo.

Policyholders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1880. [744

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
847 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

SUNHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,

Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.;
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERS,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 48A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

FOR SALE, BEST GENUINE OSTRICH FEATHERS, of different sizes and colours, dressed and undressed, at very MODERATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.

COWASJEE D. DADACHANJEE,
12, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [121

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [29

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIE DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Ex "PEIHO," "GLENARKNEY," &c., &c.—
CHRISTY'S DRAB and BLACK FELT and STRAW HATS.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.
"Automaton Patent" UMBRELLAS.
FRENCH CALF, KID, and PATENT LEATHER SHOES.
JEFFRIES' LAWN TENNIS BATS & BALLS.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
PONY HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.
Lady's and Gentlemen's RIDING WHIPS.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Cups.
EAU DE COLOGNE, in Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts.
HENDRIES' PERFUMES, ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, &c., &c.
HAIR, CLOTHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.
LIGHT SUMMER SCARVES and NECK TIES. CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &c.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS and TONGS.
ELECTRO-PLATED LIQUOR, CRUET, and SAUCE FRAMES.
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.
ELECTRO-PLATED BISCUIT BOXES.
ELECTRO-PLATED FRUIT KNIVES and FORKS, in Cases.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.
RODGER'S BONE and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
WATERLOW & DELA RUE'S STATIONERY.
PLAYING CARDS and WHIST MARKERS.
MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, from 3s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
CALDECOTT'S TOY BOOKS.
"Little Devils" CIGARETTES, without Paper.
CIGARETTES, "Planteur Algérien."
"Golden Cloud" TOBACCO.
PORCELAIN DESK TABLETS.
SYRUP of PHOSPHATES, or PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.
"COWSLIP WINE"—An Old English Favourite, perfected by Modern Appliances, Pale, Brilliant, and Slightly Sparkling.

This Wine is made from the Fresh and Fragrant Flowers of the WILD COWSLIPS, which cover the Leicestershire Meadows.

The "Chateau d'Yquem" of English Wines.
&c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [27

A. RAUTERT, MAYNZ, DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.
Awarded First Prize Medal, Sydney Exhibition,

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [1m848

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, Ten Dollars per Ton.

R. LOWE,
Pagoda Island.

Foochow, 14th May, 1880. [2m855

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.

CUTLER PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.

Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.

DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN,
By M. DE GUIGNES,
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition.
Apply to LEONG AKUI, *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** *** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

Detailed Price Lists on application to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.

LANMAN AND KEMP.

New York, March 25th, 1880. [3m826

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.

We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.

Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods; and without which none are genuine.

SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the BOAT HOUSE, THIS DAY, 31st May, 1880, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of electing a Committee, passing the Annual Accounts, &c.

By Order,

L. R. FRIEND,
Honorary Secretary, V.R.C.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1880. [872

TENDERS (marked outside "Tender for Army Supplies") will be received, in duplicate, at the Commissariat Office, up to NOON on the 31st instant for the SUPPLY of PORTER for the use of Her Majesty's Troops.

A Sample Bottle to be sent with the Tenders, and the quality to be approved according to the rules of the Service.

Forty Hogsheads of 54 Gallons each will be the first supply; when that is exhausted it will be in the option of the District Commissary-General to continue to order weekly from 10 to 15 Hogsheads of the same at the prices tendered, so long as he shall elect to do so.

Delivery to be made at the Contractor's expense at the Commissariat Stores the second day after the Tender has been accepted.

The District Commissary-General reserves to himself the right of not accepting the lowest or any Tender.

CROKER PENNELL,
Assistant Commissary-General,
District Commissary-General,

Commissariat Office,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [902

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BEERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the last day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BEERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

BEERETON AND WOTTON,
761] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in Small Bottles. [481 758

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.

Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents, Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS, 39, Lime Street,

For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street,

For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
Manager.

6m534]

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ASIA,"

Captain Hansen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1880. [5d912

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENORCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. THIS DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

BIRTHS.

At No. 3, Blue Houses, Praya East, on the 19th May, the wife of Mr. C. SEMMUND, of a son.

On the 11th May, at sea, the wife of Captain HENFRY, schooner *Janet*, of a daughter (stillborn).

MARRIAGE.

On 27th instant, at the residence of Mr. Pässnecker, by the Rev. Klitzke, HERMANN CÆSAR EDMANN, to SOPHIE MARIE, eldest daughter of E. Mülitzer, Esq., of Hof (Bavaria).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 31ST, 1880.

THE agitation for a constitution in Japan continues, and we are forced to believe that a deep-rooted desire exists in the minds of the people for a representative Government. At the same time it is rather doubtful whether the Japanese are sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with the functions of self-government. It must be remembered that for ages they have submitted to a paternal rule, under which, if not rich they were content, and that they require the education of experience to teach them how to wield the franchise. The existing Administration have laboured hard and, we believe, both consistently and conscientiously, for the welfare of the nation, but they have—and not unnaturally—been led into the commission of some unfortunate mistakes, and have now and then dealt harshly with the Press. The Japanese Authorities have no easy task before them in piloting the nation through an era of change and revolution. They have need of patience, moderation, and consideration for the prejudices of those who resent the overthrow of old time usages and cannot reconcile themselves to the new order of things. Japan is in a transition state, when every thing is unsettled, and it is much to the credit of her people that there have been so few violent outbreaks during the existing *régime*. The Japanese are, on the whole, a peaceable, quiet, and law abiding people, and if treated fairly will not give much trouble to their rulers. It is, therefore, with some astonishment, and more regret, that we read in a Yokohama journal that during the course of a banquet to Mr. YANAGIWARA, who is about to depart on a mission to Russia, one of the speakers stated "that those who were discontented with the Government were dismissed officials, or impoverished nobles and gentry, youths who had just left colleges, or soldiers who had deserted from the ranks. During his sojourn in St. Petersburg, Mr. YANAGIWARA would carefully examine into the system the Russian Government adopted in chastising Nibilists, and would become proficient in the art of dealing with discontented people." We can only hope that the speaker simply represented his own views, and that Mr. YANAGIWARA does not endorse his remarks; for we should indeed be sorry to see Japan taking a leaf out of Russia's book in the stifling of all political freedom. She could not copy from a worse model. Russia is at once the home of despotism in Europe, and the least civilised of all nations of the West. She is now in the throes of revolution; the spirit of liberty contending with the tyranny of personal rule. The Nihilists have, it is true, been guilty of some abominable acts, but this is not the first time in history that terrible crimes have been committed in freedom's name, and the Russian Government is really responsible for most of the excesses that have occurred. The subterranean fires of political discontent in Russia must find a vent, and, if this be not made for the people by granting them political privileges, they will inevitably burst forth in some sudden and frightful eruption that will shake the very foundations of the Empire. Russia is in a most unhappy condition, and without skilful direction and wise concessions by her rulers, she will yet become the theatre of some bloody tragedy like the French Revolution of 1798. Our Japanese friends should, therefore, look elsewhere for an example to guide them in the work of ruling the disaffected portion of the people. Instead of turning to Russia, whose case is really not parallel, let them hark back to the great civil war in America, when the South was arrayed against the North. What followed the victories of ULYSSES GRANT and the restoration of the Union? Did the Federal Government take vengeance on the Confederates, and execute, banish, and imprison the leaders of secession? No; there was no revenge taken, no harsh measures were adopted to perpetuate the feud and keep up the bitterness of the quarrel. A policy of conciliation and generosity was adopted, to the lasting honour of American statesmen, and the credit of the whole nation. And what is the result? Simply this, that a revival of the struggle is a thing undreamed of and impossible. Let Japan apply this lesson to heart. Let her Government do what they can to alleviate the lot of those whose fortunes and careers have suffered by the introduction of a new system of administration; let them try what conciliation and judicious and gradual concession can effect towards winning the loyalty of the whole people and healing all temporary grievances. The last thing they should do is to seek instruction in the art of governing from the Muscovite Empire. To do so would be socially and politically disastrous internally, while such a course could not fail to estrange the sympathies of the more enlightened and liberty-loving nations of the West.

We are requested to intimate that the Chief Justice will not sit in the Court to-day, but will do so to-morrow.

The surveying vessel *Sylvia*, 2, Lieutenant Commander O. Tudor, went over to the Kowloon dock on Saturday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held this afternoon at the Club House, when a good attendance of the members is hoped for.

The Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, left here yesterday morning for Manila, and from thence she will proceed to North Corea.

The Portuguese Community will, we hear, commemorate the tercentenary of the great Portuguese poet Luiz de Camoes with a musical and literary soirée in the Lusitano Club on the 10th June next.

There is a rumour in the Colony that Her Majesty's 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment is to be removed to the Cape of Good Hope next September. No instructions have as yet been received at Head-Quarter House, but it is believed in the Military circle that the transfer is quite probable.

We would remind our readers of the concert to be given at the City Hall this evening by Maestro and Madame Hirlemann, assisted by some gentlemen amateurs. As this is the only concert these talented artists intend giving, lovers of good music should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded.

Our (*N. C. Daily News*) latest information with regard to the attack made on Mr. Wills by robbers on the 4th inst., is that the Yü Hang Magistrate, to whom the missionary reported the circumstances, went to the scene of the occurrence, and found that it had not taken place within the limits of his jurisdiction. He then sent word to the Magistrate at An Chih, whose duty it would be to take up the matter. When Mr. Wills left his home for Shanghai, a native pastor had himself gone to An Chih to see the Magistrate, and had not yet returned.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. D. Musso, the Italian Consul, has received a decoration from the hands of His Royal Highness Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. The Prince, in one of his many visits to the Italian Consul's house, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Count Candiani, and Commander Millelire, presented Mr. Musso with the order of the Cross of the Crown of Italy, and Mrs. Musso with a most beautiful gold locket, containing a miniature painting of His Royal Highness, the outside being adorned with the Royal Crown and the Prince's monogram set in brilliants. When making the presentation His Royal Highness addressed some graceful remarks to the recipients.

A meeting of the members and scatholders of Union Church was held on Saturday afternoon, when the election of four trustees, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the London Missionary Society from the trust deed, took place. The financial position of the Church was then discussed. It was stated that the present income was wholly inadequate to meet the cost of a minister's salary, and a proposition was brought forward to sell the site of the present church and build a smaller one on a cheaper site, or to sell half of the present site and reduce the size of the building, the money so obtained to form an endowment fund. A gentleman present offered to endeavour to raise a guarantee fund during the week which would be sufficient to tide the church over its difficulties for a time, and stated that he had only that afternoon received the promise of a considerable sum. Ultimately this offer was accepted and the meeting adjourned for a week to await the result of the efforts of the gentleman referred to. As Union Church is, as was stated at the meeting, in a certain sense a memorial of Dr. Legge, and is also one of the neatest edifices in the colony, its demolition would be a matter of regret to many besides those more immediately connected with it.

A lamentable case of drowning occurred during the voyage of the *Powan* to Canton on Friday night. Mr. Nelson Spratt, son of Mr. W. B. Spratt, of the Cosmopolitan Dock, was a passenger by the steamer. After partaking of a hearty dinner, at a quarter-past eight o'clock he took a chair on the fore deck in which he sat, and, smoking a cigar, placed his feet upon the iron rail which is three feet high from the deck. In this position he was seen asleep, and at nine o'clock, when abreast of Lintin, about two miles from land, Mr. Lawence, second officer, who was on watch in front of the wheel house, saw Mr. Spratt get up and walk towards aft. Two minutes afterwards a European sailor, a passenger to Whampoa, who was in the after part of the vessel, heard Mr. Spratt, when clear of the vessel's stern, cry out two or three times for help. This sailor gave the alarm of "man overboard," and the cry was quickly taken up by those on board. A life buoy was thrown over, the engines promptly stopped, and a boat containing Mr. Pugh, chief officer, was lowered with great celerity. The *Powan* steamed around the supposed spot where Mr. Spratt fell, and after an hour's search, the boat was recalled without finding any traces of the unfortunate young man or the life buoy. Immediately upon the alarm being given Captain Carey, who was in his cabin, and only a few feet from where Mr. Spratt was sitting, turned out and went upon the bridge and it was only then that on inquiry it was found that Mr. Spratt was missing. About fifteen feet from the chair was also a Chinaman on the same deck on the look out, and he neither saw nor heard anything of the occurrence, but it appears Mr. Spratt was seen to fall from the upper deck by a boy who was looking out of the gangway at the time, and who says he saw him strike one of the windows in the descent, but the blow apparently did not injure him as he was afterwards seen afloat astern of the vessel. The height from the rail the to water is twenty-one feet. The weather at the time was a little hazy, the stars shining, and the sea calm. The tide was just on the flood, and a very little current running towards Namtow, Sub On. Captain Carey, on arrival at Canton, wrote to Mr. Spratt in Hongkong and very thoughtfully furnished him with a chart of the place where the accident occurred. Yesterday morning Mr. Spratt with a few friends, after seeing Captain Carey, who had arrived from Canton early, and getting further information, left in two steam launches for the scene of the accident, and returned to Hongkong last evening at seven o'clock without success. Mr. Nelson Spratt was but 23 years of age, and arrived in this Colony in 1874; since then has been an active agent of the Cosmopolitan Dock, in which he was a partner before the present company was formed. In his business relations he had made many friends who will deeply sympathise with the father of the unfortunate young man in his present bereavement. In token of respect Messrs. Russell & Co.'s flag and the flag at the Cosmopolitan Docks were flown at half-mast high yesterday, as were also those of several vessels in the harbour.

POLICE COURT.

29th May.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Li Achan, butler, and Ip Aping, assistant cook, in the employ of Mr. Katz, were charged with the larceny of two bottles of claret and four bottles of beer, the property of their master.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the first prisoner, who admitted the charge.

Lam Achu, gardener, employed by Mr. Katz, said the prisoners were in the same employ and were paid by him. On Friday afternoon he saw the second prisoner carrying the basket containing two bottles of claret and four bottles of beer, to the stable. Witness afterwards saw him take the same basket from the stable and go towards the door. Witness followed and gave him in charge in Lyndhurst-terrace.

Lam Ain, house coolie in the same employ, said that on the previous day he saw the first prisoner remove the two bottles of claret and four of beer from a shelf in the pantry into a basket and then the second prisoner conveyed them to the stable. Witness directed the last witness to watch the second prisoner.

P.C. 204 proved taking the second prisoner into custody.

Mr. Wotton addressed the Court on behalf of the first prisoner, asking for mitigation of punishment.

The second prisoner said he was asked by the first prisoner to take the basket of wine to a shop in Wellington-street.

Mr. C. Katz said the first prisoner was his head-boy, and had been in the employ for thirteen years. Witness had known him for five years, and his character was very good in every respect. Witness had known nothing against him before the present case. The six bottles of wine were witness's property.

His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of $50, in default three months' further imprisonment.

TRESPASSING.

Li Akwai, a seaman, was fined $2, in default four day's imprisonment, for trespassing on Stonecutter's Island and taking sand therefrom at three o'clock a.m. on the 29th instant.

PICKING POCKETS.

Li Shen Leu, a hawker, was charged with picking the pocket of one Tsang Ayan of ninety cents at the Po Lok Theatre.—Remanded until Monday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 28th May.

THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the running for the Oaks:—

Jenny Howlett	1
Bonnie Maiden	2
War Horn	3

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—His Royal Highness The Somdet Chaofa Bhanurangsi, generally called Tân Kramon Ong Noi, youngest full brother of His Majesty the King of Siam, has requested me to correct a serious charge printed in your issue of April 19th on the authority of an anonymous Bangkok correspondent.

It is therein alleged that His Royal Highness was offended by somebody throwing fireworks into his boat, and that the next night a party of his retainers attacked the supposed aggressor and slashed him so that he died soon afterwards, and that for this a light punishment was inflicted not on His Royal Highness but on another Prince in his stead.

This is all untrue. The facts are that the aggrieved person was not the Chaofa, but one of his half brothers, who was offended—not by a firework but by a brick striking a lady in his boat. The Chaofa was not in the boat. The angry Prince, who is a very young man, determined to fight it out, and next night collected his servants and some others who could not avoid the temptation of what many English youths would have considered a good lark, and proceeded to the scene of the previous night's assault armed with bricks and boat paddles. Among these rioters were some retainers of the Chaofa. Their challenge to fight was accepted. A free fight ensued, and it is said the assailants were quickly worsted and made for their boat, and that then one of them fired a charge of small shot at the victors, and unfortunately wounded Prince Kem, their leader. Of course I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this part of the story, as probably each side claimed the victory, but however that may be, a few small shot struck Prince Kem. The Chaofa had nothing to do with the quarrel or the fight, and was at the time more than half a mile away from the scene of disturbance, engaged in Loi-ka tong ceremonies at his river pavilion. Directly he learnt that some of his men had been engaged in the fight he put them in irons, and reported his half brother's conduct to the King. The King thereupon appointed judges to inquire into the case, and on receipt of their report sentenced his guilty half brother to a heavy fine and short term of imprisonment in irons.

The riot led to no death. Rumour, alone, killed Prince Kem; but he appears to be not only alive but perfectly well, quite able, if required, to give evidence in the Hongkong Courts.

I do not suppose your Bangkok correspondent knew his story to be false, yet I think he would have hesitated before sending to the printer so serious a charge against any European. I have no doubt that you will disapprove this abuse of your confidence, and will caution your correspondent.

Siamese are not so very different to Europeans, that they should bear to be maligned without caring. They care about their good fame as much as we do. If Europeans will treat natives of the East in so careless a fashion, and amuse themselves by inventing or repeating malicious stories about them, we must not be surprised at a development of anti-foreign feeling. The general credit of foreigners is damaged by a few careless scribes writing without any signature by which responsibility can be fixed and the value of the statements gauged.—Your obedient servant,

H. ALABASTER.

Bangkok, May 10th, 1880.

[We regret having been made the medium of circulating a false statement. We feel quite sure our correspondent must himself have been misled, or he would never have written the statement complained of.—Ed. *D.P.*]

BATAVIA.

(From Messrs. Talcunde & Co.'s Bulletin.)

18th May.

The assessment of the Samarang merchants for the Income-tax of 1880 has taken place. The amount at which twelve of the principal houses were taxed in 1879 was f. 2,880,000 and this year f. 792,500 making a difference of f. 2,087,500 or at 2 o/o f. 41,750 in excess. No wonder they grumbled and resisted this injustice. Will the Government be honest enough to return them that excess? I very much doubt it.

The Chinese inhabitants and the native population are now also being included in the Income-tax. At some places the former complain of the arbitrary manner in which they are being assessed, and they have called in the assistance of their legal advisers. Owing to these taxes house rent has gone up very much. The consequence is that the houses are now empty, and folks who formerly lived in palaces now live in cottages and those who were content with a four room villa, now live in bamboo houses.

There are difficulties in Djambi, Sumatra, and annexation is contemplated. The *Java Bode* warns the Government not to give way to the ambitious and bellicose wishes of Resident Tobias to send an expedition, but to endeavour to settle matters amicably, especially as the army, a large portion of which is still at Acheen, and another disabled, is not sufficiently efficient for another expedition which may turn out another Acheen. Said army is said to be fearfully disorganised, and there is a great lack of officers. Some 90 captains are being pensioned off, as unfit for a higher rank.

Petroleum has been discovered at Langkat, Sumatra. It is reported that the wells are rich, and will not require much expense to work them.

The Italian barque *Daniele Manin*, Captain Rottini, with sugar from Probolingo to Channel for orders, sprung a leak and foundered in the Indian Ocean. Captain and crew landed at Anjer, and have proceeded to Europe by the Italian steamer *Malaber*.

The Italian barque *Brennero*, 766 tons, Captain Buzzolini, with sugar from Manila to New York, has been condemned and sold by auction for f. 12,400, including inventory.

A curious cure for asthma has, it is said, been accidentally discovered at Samarang. Two friends, both afflicted with this disease, were sipping their coffee together, when they found it of a strange taste. Looking into the coffee-pot they found some cockroaches in it, a decoction of which they had been imbibing. Disgusted with the discovery, they threw the contents of the coffee-pot away, and retired to rest. What was their surprise on waking the next morning, in finding their asthma perfectly cured. We know that here cockroaches, fried or roasted, are used by the natives in curing some diseases of children, but the above, if true, is a valuable discovery.—*Straits Times* Correspondent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 29th May.

OPIUM.

The quotations are $642½ to $645 for New, and $635 to $640 for Old Patna; $587½ to $590 for Benares. For Malwa the rate is given at $745 to $760, with a small allowance. The stock of Patna given at 1,400 chests, of Benares at 250 chests, and of Malwa at 450 chests.

EXPORT OPIUM.

The steamer *Java*, from Hongkong to Australia and New Zealand, 15th May:—227 boxes tea, 2,376 pkgs. tea, 17,091 bags rice, 1,335 boxes oil, 118 boxes wine, 83 pkgs. fireworks, 4,000 bags sugar, 35 pkgs. clothing, 116 pkgs. preserved fruit, 2 boxes cigars, 20 boxes tobacco, 252 rolls matting, 7 boxes prepared opium, 35 bags flour, 16,000 pieces granite, 341 bags salt, 1 case silk piece-goods, 12 cases hats, 1 case curios, 260 pkgs. sundries, and 1,610 pkgs. merchandise.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/92
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/10½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand ... 223½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—56 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,425 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,075 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 720 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$297½ per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 133 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$230 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$24 per share premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 5 per share.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 100 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$66 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$153 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Mr. R. STEIL's Freight Circular:—

British ship CLYDESDALE, 1,343 tons, to London, private terms.

British bark SPIRIT OF THE AGE, 347 tons, to Honolulu, private terms.

British bark CUBA, 320 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 36½ cents per picul, 18 lay days.

British bark ALEXANDER NEWTON, 308 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 37½ cents per picul.

German bark ANNA BERTHA, 468 tons, Takao to Yokohama and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 45 lay days.

British bark CINGALEE, 336 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 65 cents per picul, or Whampoa to Chefoo and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 40 lay days.

French bark CHARITE, 256 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 67½ cents per picul.

British schooner JANET, 211 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 70 cents per picul.

German bark FAUCH BALLAUGH, 240 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 71½ cents per picul.

German schooner EMMA, 231 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin, $1,900 in full, and Newchwang to Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

American bark GARIBALDI, 670 tons, Nagasaki to Yokohama, $2.10 per ton of 20 cwt.

British steamer STRATHMORE, 1,533 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

German steamer BELLONA, 789 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 32½ cents per picul, 11 lay days.

British steamer OCEAN, 1,034 tons, Swatow to Newchwang and back to Swatow, 27 cents per picul, respectively *viâ* Chefoo to Swatow, 22 cents per picul, 12 lay days.

British steamer PENEDO, 652 tons, Newchwang to Yokohama, 37½ cents per picul, 14 lay days.

British steamer FLINTSHIRE, 1,335 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, $2.50 per ton of 20 cwt.

British steamer SERAPIS, 1,370 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, $2.50 per ton of 20 cwt.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Registers.)

May 29th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.910
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.915
Barometer—6 P.M.	—
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—6 P.M.	—
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	—
Thermometer—Maximum	84
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	77

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 29th.

BAROMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		NAGASAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.92	29.95	29.85	29.84	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	81.0	83.0	82.0	78.0	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	s	s	ess	ss	—	—	—	—
Force	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	79.5	83.0	82.0	78.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	76.0	79.0	81.0	76.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	h	ocm	—	—	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER.—Level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER.—In Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a sealed situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 2 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Red. threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significations.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

A CHINESE DECLARATION OF POLICY.

I.

The memorial of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG on the political situation is perhaps the most important, as it certainly is the most interesting, Chinese document which has found publication in the columns of an English journal. Accepting for the nonce the memorial as a *bonâ fide* emanation from a Chinese subject actuated by the pure spirit of love of country, the document in question may be characterized as the most extraordinary and courageous expression of opinion by one of the race ever made public. Taking his stand upon the exalted platform of patriotism, the petitioner as readily offers advice, often amounting to dictation, to his Government, as he fearlessly denounces what he terms the machinations of Russia. Throughout his observations the flavour of earnestness is apparent, and not less so is the masterly grasp the petitioner has evidently obtained of the momentous subject before him. The matter has clearly met with his profound consideration, and he appears to have forecasted to a nicety the results of a ratification of the Treaty of Livadia. Not only does the writer reveal what would be the consequences to China from such a ratification, but likewise foreshadows the action of Russia in *posse*. Although occupying but the peaceful position of Sub-Reader of the Han-lin Academy, the aspects of the case from the political, commercial, and military points of view alike seem to have met with the petitioner's keen scrutiny, and his remarks upon them all, although strongly flavoured with the *argumentum baculinum*, bear evidence to the man's deep penetration and deliberate judgment. The synopsis of the treaty reveals the extent of Russia's demands—they are not slight, it may be believed—and the *furore* raised in China thereat is less to be wondered at than that CH'UNG HOW could have been induced, even by Russian Machiavellism, to commit his Government by his subscription to a convention so strikingly disadvantageous to the interests of his own country. It is therefore not a matter for surprise that CHANG CHIH-T'UNG should state that though he has but a general outline of the treaty, yet "even that suffices to arouse his deepest indignation."

The point which appears most to have disturbed the equanimity of the worthy Sub-Reader is contained in Article 14; namely, the opening of a trade-route so as to permit of access from Russian territory, through the intervening country, to Hankow. This is a bold game for Russia to play, and if she wins, it will be a grand acquisition, its intention evidently being the facilitating of the conveyance of teas overland, in place of the present circuitous transport of that article by water. The dangers which would result from a concession of this point are exaggerated by the petitioner when he says:—"The number of trading places there will grow up with daily increasing abundance like weeds; nothing more will be kept secret; everything will be known, and while the passes at the frontier are well guarded, the interior of the country is already lost;" but Russia's actions are not, as a rule, calculated to inspire greater confidence than here displayed, least of all amongst a people who, themselves habitually deceitful, are naturally constantly suspicious of others. The petitioner also takes equal exception to Article 12, which he avers would prove the means of transferring the trade of Mongolia from Chinese into Russian hands, an anticipation for which there certainly seems good ground. Upon the proposed rendition of a part of Ili instead of the whole, the petitioner dwells with exceeding bitterness, accusing Russia of covetousness and truculence, and declaring—what we have several times pointed out—that China practically obtains nothing by the treaty, while Russia reaps substantial advantages at her expense. The portion of Kuldja which it is proposed to restore to China is of no value, while the passes remain in the hands of Russia, and it is indeed marvellous how any Chinese official could have agreed to such an arrangement. As regards the demand of Russia that each of her subjects on Chinese territory should be entitled to carry a gun, this, if in fact a component part of the treaty, implies a standing menace to China and at the same time offers her a gratuitous insult. It is therefore not amazing that the memorialist should strongly object to the stipulation.

Having pretty exhaustively criticised the treaty, the memorialist passes on to make observations upon it. These are of the most uncompromising character, and prove that he has no sympathy with a policy of conciliation or concession. He expresses the feeling of the war party at Peking most emphatically, perhaps, when he says:—"The best course now to be adopted is to issue an Imperial Decree clearly stating therein that the Russians are unjust, and also giving the reasons why the people and officials object to the stipulations; let (this Decree) be promulgated in Inner and Outer China; let all the other Powers decide for themselves which of us two is in the wrong; order also the Assembly (?) to publish in the newspapers how reasonable we were towards Russia, and how all our yielding is now exhausted. Let orders be issued to the high officials along the frontier to prepare quietly for war, according to the people's wrath, for they are wearied with the continual yielding, and accordingly China is resolved not to yield further." There is no uncertain sound in the above passage, and the petitioner is equally decisive in the following sentences, which conclude his review of the treaty:—"The treaty *must be altered*, in spite of all future troubles. If we do not alter the treaty we are not worthy to be called a nation." Nothing could be plainer than this, and if, as there is every reason to believe, the Chinese Government endorses the views of the petitioner, the mission of the Marquis TSENG can have but one result—failure. It is, however, highly probably that he was only despatched to St. Petersburg in order to gain time for his Government, which is unquestionably following the advice of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG in preparing for war.

II.

In our last notice of the memorial of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG, of which the text has already appeared, the subject was treated as if the document referred to was the spontaneous issue of a patriotic subject of China; but as floating straws indicate the direction of a stream, so from one or two circumstances surrounding the memorial, it may be questioned whether the effusion was in fact the unsolicited offering of the official from whom it purports to emanate. True, we have it on the word of the *Celestial Empire*, that a copy of the memorial was obtained from Peking, but that, taken alone, would not substantiate the authenticity of the petition as the production, *moto proprio*, of the writer whose name it bears. In the first instance, the fact is before the world that the memorial, *in extenso*, has been forwarded by the authorities at Peking to the Marquis TSENG in London, with a simple covering letter to the effect that the document is to be accepted by the Ambassador as instructions for his guidance in the trying complication in which it has fallen upon him to protect the interests of his country. This has been asserted on the authority of the *Empire*, which, having had sufficient influence to procure the text of the memorial itself, would no doubt experience no difficulty in obtaining correct information respecting it. Being cognisant of the little attention that private representations customarily meet with from the governing party in China, it requires more than ordinary credulity to believe that if the Government had no hand in the production of the memorial, it should have been forwarded to the Marquis TSENG, without modification or addition, or even a word of qualification, as the basis of future arrangements with Russia on behalf of China. Let those credit it who can. In the next place, if is extremely improbable that the opinion, however much to the point, of an individual in the position of the petitioner would meet with the hearty acceptance of his Government which the memorial has evidently received. At a critical moment like the present, when such tremendous issues are impending, it would be natural to suppose that the course of action to be adopted would be determined only upon grave and deliberate consideration by the high Ministers of State in conjunction with their Imperial Majesties, and not be dependent upon extraneous and promiscuous advice. Even had the document come straight from the pen of some influential officer near the Throne, say, for instance, the Minister for War, its unconditional adoption in the manner stated would rightly have given rise to some astonishment; but springing from the obscure source alleged, refusal to give credence to the memorial's purported origin may be excused.

Again, looking at the text of the memorial itself, the absence of the customary cringing servility of expression is immediately noticeable; while, on the other hand, the forcible, dictatorial, and fearless character of the language employed is such as the EMPEROR or those near his person would be most unlikely to calmly brook, much less so completely to endorse, as asserted, if the document were indeed the veritable offspring of any Sub-Reader in China, however pure his motives or patriotic his soul. The chances are far greater that the bold writer would have incurred the loss of his head in reward for his temerity. Moreover, it will be observed that the petitioner directs—for his words go to the length of instructions—that the memorial should be made public through the agency of the newspapers. That, as is apparent, has been done. This, to say the least of it, is a remarkable coincidence; so remarkable that it would lead to the supposition that the get-at-ability of the document by our Shanghai contemporary was intentional on the part of the Chinese Government, and in that case the trouble incurred by that journal, if not chimerical, was totally unnecessary. Yet another point. If CHANG CHIH-T'UNG be really the uninfluenced author of the memorial, and his Government has done him the honour of acting upon his opinions without qualification; if this man has laboured for his country *totis viribus*; if this comparatively insignificant person has suddenly developed the amazing genius of a mind able, unaided, to suggest the exact military and diplomatic courses China should pursue in the present crisis; if he, clothed in the grandeur of an overpowering patriotism, should have boldly ventured to command those whose province is always to govern, never to obey, and in consequence if his audacity should have met with approval when he might with reason have expected punishment; if the words of this Sub-Reader, uttered in the closet of the Han-lin Academy, should have echoed in St. Petersburg because they so faithfully represent the views of the Imperial Council, how is it that this burning genius, this new-found luminary, this ardent patriot, this natural warrior, this innate statesman, this helper of his country in time of need, should not have had favours, honours, and dignities showered upon him by his Imperial master? Of this we hear absolutely nothing. Yet it is as improbable that the EMPEROR would have overlooked such signal services from an unexpected quarter, as he would have obeyed the mandates of any subject in his wide realm, much less those of one in the position of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG. In fact the more consideration that is given to the subject only renders the incongruity and improbability of the matter the more apparent. As a matter of fact, the whole thing seems so much out of harmony with generally established notions and all probability, that we cannot give credence to the representation that the memorial is the spontaneous effusion of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG, which representation we can only regard as *splendide mendax*.

Having thus far questioned the authenticity of the memorial as being the production of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG, its real origin remains to be explained. We have little hesitation in ascribing this to the Council of State. Our theory is that the memorial is in fact a declaration of policy without the responsibility attaching to such declaration. The ostensible author can, in this case, only be regarded as a stalking-horse, under whose cover the Peking Authorities will advance their ideas in Russia and seek the sympathy of the world. The memorial is an ingenious device, as, while acting like a feeler at St. Petersburg, if the Russian Government should happen to prove obstreperous the ideas therein advanced could be readily repudiated as not being the actual sentiments of the Chinese Government. Considering the nature and contents of the memorial, and having in view the circumstances above referred to, it seems impossible to accept the document as otherwise than the inspiration, if not the actual creation, of the high officers of State at Peking. Its language is too bold, its information too extensive, to justify a contrary view. The tricksome faculty of the Chinese is notorious, and permeates every stratum of society, the upper ten not being more untainted than the common herd. It would therefore require no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the view of the case above shadowed out is correct.

III.

There are still two or three points left for consideration in the famous memorial of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG which we now propose briefly to notice. The persistent malevolence with which the unhappy CH'UNG HOW is therein denounced cannot fail to have been remarked by all who have perused the document. His case is compared to that which brought KI-YING to prison; and he is accused of disregard of his "secret instructions" and of the Imperial will, and it is urged that all his countrymen demand his decapitation, that his crimes may be dealt with according to law, and "thus also shut the mouth of the Russians." What the "secret instructions" were which the ex-Envoy disobeyed will probably never be known. How his death is to shut the mouth of the Russians we are unable to understand; it is easy to perceive that decapitation would be an effectual method of preventing the luckless CH'UNG HOW from committing further blunders. The compilers of the memorial are, at all events, determined that he shall not survive, for his execution is insisted upon vehemently as an *absolute necessity*. Not satisfied with this strong declaration of opinion, the memorialist returns to the charge at the conclusion of the document as follows:—"CH'UNG HOW, however, has to lose his life. Even in the case that the treaty has been altered, his life should be forfeited; also in the case that the treaty will not be altered." This vindictive pursuit of a fallen man is not pleasant to think of, and has a tendency to divert the sympathy from China that is often felt for the weaker side.

Nor is the strong anti-foreign spirit manifested in the memorial calculated to move foreign nations to wish China success in a struggle with Russia. The latter country does not represent a very high type of civilisation, but she is at least many grades above the Central Kingdom. If proof of this were wanted, we need not look beyond the document which bears the imprint of CHANG CHIH-T'UNG. It is plain from the memorial that the policy of selfish isolation, so far as possible, is the policy that now actuates the Government of Peking, and that they look with a jealous and suspicious eye upon what they term the encroachments of the foreigners. The reference in the memorial to the "troubles and difficulties that daily accumulate, by Europeans usurping our powers" is evidence to the point. The constant indisposition shown to grant further facilities for trade, and the action of the officials in placing obstacles in the way of foreign merchants and supporting the native combinations, of which the Swatow Opium Guild case is a recent and notable example, recur to mind as proofs of the hostility of the Chinese Government to foreigners in general. The accession of the Prince of CH'UN to power, moreover, is not reassuring. This Prince is

the enlightenment of the outer world permit this barbarity? Will it not rather call upon the despotic and vengeful powers at Peking to stay the uplifted sword, and impress upon them the salutary fact that, if China pretends to an equality with, to say nothing of superiority to, the nations of the West, that if she accredits to the Courts of those nations her high representatives, she must, consonantly with them, deal with those agents as enlightened powers do with theirs? The slender pretexts upon which the Chinese take away life is shamefully notorious, but if Chu'ung How should fall a victim to his default to the extent of loss of life, the occurrence will be a lasting stain and disgrace to the government of a nation even so barbarous as China. But from a nation where justice is a mockery, and whose laws warrant the imprisonment and torture of the innocent relations of a criminal when the offender himself cannot be found, how much of mercy and humanity may be expected?

THE CHINESE AND CHINA.

As one more proof of the tenacity with which Chinese cling, in all countries and under all circumstances, to the land of their birth, and as showing how difficult it is in one or even two generations to make colonists of them, may be quoted the announcement, in another column, of the contemplated removal of the remains of the Hon. HOR AH KAY WHAMPOA to be buried in China. Brought up from youth in the Straits, constantly mingling with Englishmen, speaking the English language with the utmost fluency, appointed to a seat on the Legislative Council in the Colony, and, finally, honoured with a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, bound to Singapore by material interests and the associations of more than forty years, having his family around him, yet this man leaves directions for his body to be sent to the Flowery Land from whence he sprang. China was clearly the Mecca of his hopes; the land to which in his dying hour he turned his weary head. There is something almost pathetic in this yearning desire of the Chinese to be laid in the soil of their ancient land, though it is difficult to reconcile it with their eminently practical and unsentimental turn of mind. Love of country is a passion that cannot be exclusively claimed by the Chinese. The British people, the Germans, and the Scandinavians are quite as deeply attached to their native land as are the black-haired race. Millions of emigrants of these nationalities have taken a last and sorrowing farewell of the homes of their childhood—the precious soil wherein reposed the ashes of their fathers—and the loving relatives they scarcely hoped to meet again, and have crossed the ocean to carve out new homes in a distant land. But whether on the spreading prairies of the American Continent or the wild bush of the distant Antipodes, their hearts have, untravelled, fondly turned to the dear home of earlier days. Still the home sickness has seldom moved them from their brave resolve, and both in America and Australia tens of thousands of acres have been redeemed from the wilderness by dauntless hands, and new nations formed, one of which already ranks among the foremost in the world. But the Chinese do not seem to possess the colonising faculty. They will emigrate freely, but it is in order to earn a lump sum of money with which they can return to China and start afresh in life. No matter how long they may live away from the Central Kingdom, they seldom or never resign the hope of returning, and often set out on the homeward journey when the flame of life is flickering in the socket. How frequently the remains of some worn-out Son of Han are embalmed on the voyage to China to be preserved for interment in the deceased's native place is testified by the laudatory notices which appear from time to time of the humanity and kindness of the captains and doctors of vessels. The Chinese do not become citizens, in our sense of the term, of any other country, do not resign their claim to be considered subjects of the Dragon Throne, and adhere to the badge of subjection to the Manchu Emperors with a pertinacity simply unrivalled. Some of them are not unwilling to claim the privilege of British subjects, but of these a large proportion think much more highly of their Chinese nationality, and are eager to pass themselves off as Chinese when they visit China. A great deal of this veneration for their country and singular respect for its usages amongst those who have lived the main portion of their lives at a long distance from it is to be traced, doubtless, primarily, of course, to their superstition, and secondarily to their strong individuality and pride of race. All foreigners are more or less contemned by Chinese, and to affect foreign manners, costume, or customs is regarded by them as a degradation and disgrace. The late HOR AH KAY, on finding that his son, who was educated at Edinburgh, had become imbued with Western ideas and had adopted Western dress, sternly insisted that the youth should return to the customs, faith, and costume of his forefathers. A well known native gentleman in this Colony while resident for some years in England adopted the dress of the country, but the moment he was fairly on his way across the deep he resumed the Chinese dress and with it the emblem of Tartar supremacy over his race. The dream of Sir JOHN HENNESSY of an Anglo-Chinese community in this Colony is one that will be long in coming to fruition; and, when that day arrives, will any one be able to say that such a community would yield an undivided loyalty to the British Crown?

THE ATTACK UPON MR. MESNEY.

We are enabled (says the *Shanghai Courier*) to give an authentic account of the attack by Chinese upon Mr. Mesney. The following is Mr. Masney's own version, contained in a letter received a few days ago by his brother at Amoy, who has kindly placed it at our disposal:—

"Kuei-Yang-Fu, Kuei-Chow.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—I wish to let you know of my return to this city, after an absence of eight days only. I left here on the 12th inst., on my way for Peking, via Szechuen, and the North-west Provinces, having been presented with a thousand Taels travelling expenses by the authorities, and an excellent letter of recommendation to the authorities at Peking, besides a copy of memorial sent to His Imperial Majesty, recommending me for promotion, or something of the sort, and also a passport from H.M.'s Consul at Hankow. I travelled escorted by a Major Niang and a few men besides my own bearers and servants, numbering in all about thirty persons, and reached a city called Chien-si-cho, four days' journey N.W. of this place, notorious for its turbulent population, and especially for its anti-foreign principles, but having been in this province so long, I apprehended no molestation from the people, especially seeing I was travelling under official despatches and escort, rather than under my foreign passport; it was, however, a mistake, for the roughs there respect nothing, and made a furious and murderous attack upon the inn I was at, myself, and companions; so I was obliged to defend myself with my revolver, and succeeding in driving the mob back, until rescued by the official and Hunan troops, who happened to be in the city for a review; the Militia on the other hand assisted the roughs, and a terrible carnage ensued, which lasted almost without interruption from about 7.30 p.m. till past midnight; but I did not get actually released from my perilous position till between three or four in the morning, when I managed to get a man to guide me to the Magistrate's Ya-mun, and was shortly afterwards escorted out of the city by 300 soldiers, and arrived here, on the 19th inst., all safe. Thank God for His merciful deliverance. I believe my things are all safe, but I have nothing but what I stand in with me, and must wait another week or so for the arrival of my baggage; an officer having been sent off for it yesterday.

"The officials appear rather pleased that I defended myself as I did, because if I had been killed many of them would have lost their rank and honours, whereas they now only have the populace to deal with, and they will be easily disposed of now that the worse ones have been settled with.

"I will lose about three hundred taels by the affair besides the delay, but that is nothing considering the value of my life and about Tls. 25,000 in property that I had deposited in the Yamun at the time.

"The authorities and Hunan troops behaved exceedingly well, and had the latter been allowed to use their weapons, the turbulent population of Chien-si-cho would have been swept off the face of the earth that very night; as it is, they have been pretty well punished, and are not likely to attack another foreigner for some time, although he may be alone.

"What I regret is, that the Governor does not like me to travel by the same route, on account of the great responsibility falling upon him, for my safety, whilst travelling within his jurisdiction.

"It will now depend a great deal upon the time of my arrival in Szechuen, whether I shall go through the N. W. Provinces; as I wish to be in Peking before the winter sets in. I may yet do as before, go down the river to Hankow, thence by steamer to Peking.

"I do not feel in writing humour with my borrowed materials, and will not write home by this post, so write and tell father that I am quite well, and hope that he is the same.

"Kindly remember me to a friend at your port, and believe me, my dear Brother," &c.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL TO THE THRONE.

[TRANSLATION.]

Chang Chih-t'ung, a Sub-Reader, (1) begs, prostrated, to make the following most humble memorial to the Throne in relation to the repudiation of a treaty concluded, and in order to devise means for guarding oneself against insults. The petitioner will therefore most humbly take the liberty to point out the injuries caused (by the treaty to China) and to make his most urgent representations—most respectfully thereby begging His Majesty to deign to give this most humble petition his sacred glance.

The petitioner, perusing the *Peking Gazette* of the last days in reference to the treaty with Russia, and to the shameful behaviour of our Ambassador, thereby exposing the honour of our country, found therein an Imperial Decree convoking the high statesmen for consulting thereupon. What the petitioner knows about the treaty itself is by hearsay and only a general outline, but even that suffices to rouse his deepest indignation.

The evil consequences and injuries caused by consenting to or refusing the execution of the treaty in question, the petitioner now begs most humbly to lay before their Majesties the Empresses and His Majesty the Emperor.

Nothing shall be mentioned of the 18 articles of the new treaty in general; but the worst point, namely, the question of the Overland trade route from Kia-yü-kuan, (2) over Si-an-fu (3) and Han-chung, (4) to Hankow, by which the (for China) most important provinces of Ts'in and Lung, (5) as well King and Ts'u, (6) and Shang-yen (7) are delivered up, deserves particular attention. The number of trading places there will grow up with daily increasing abundance like weeds; nothing more will be kept secret, everything will be known, and while the passes at the frontier are well guarded, the interior of the country is already lost. To refuse the consent to that is the first and most essential point.

Concerning the three Eastern Provinces, (8) forming the cradle of the Imperial Family, and Pa-tu-na, (9) the most important and beautiful place of Kirin (10), should it be allowed (to the Russians) to approach with their ships the last mentioned place, for then also all the places of the three Eastern provinces will be approachable at their pleasure; the Capital will thus be made nearer to them, and China will become more and more divested of its present character. But there is not the slightest reason why she should push herself back from Sai-fan (11) towards the West—a tract of land of 2,000 li. Moreover, as far as the inland navigation on rivers is concerned, all the Governments have already asked for this privilege, without, however, succeeding in getting it. If this privilege should now be conceded to the Russians, all other nations will follow their example successively. To refuse consent to that is the second point.

That the Government gives up the levying of duties, is for the benefit of the trading classes; should this benefit be now extended to all the tribes and leagues (12) of the Inner and Outer Mongolia, the Russians will profit by this advantage for their trade and feel themselves also exempted from the payment of duties. That the trade in hands of the Chinese will thereby get more and more beggared, is a trifle in comparison to the further consequence, considering that already the Mongols are poor and weak, that the Russians will thereby coil around and disease them, and that all the enormous expenses of the campaign in Sin-kiang (13) have been made only for the benefit of Russians. Concerning the places in the interior, as Chang-kia-kou (14) and others, where (Russian) firms have established themselves, their number gradually increases and their business become more and more extended. If hostilities should now begin, the head and tail, or a space of over 10,000 li, is hereby connected. Not to agree to such a state of things is the third point.

All the dependencies of China are situated in Inner and Outer Mongolia; the desert Shamo (15) several thousand li distant, separates them from the Russians. Should these desire to trespass on the frontiers, they will find on the northern side a great many obstructions and difficulties. The mail service in Mongolia is performed by the Mongolians on behalf of Russia; should she increase to the Mongolians the money they receive for it, then, on a day of important events, the despatch of the news will be accelerated, the transport of provisions for her army will find no obstruction, and it will be inevitable that our dependencies will be incited and make for them the leaders on the road. To stop this state of affairs is the fourth point.

By the treaty, permission is given to the Russians to pass 36 frontier barriers, a line far too long in peaceful times for the merchants. Is that not ridiculous, showing that the Russians are fooling us? At a time of great events, soldiers will enter thereby, and how shall we then guard ourselves? To refuse them this stipulation is the fifth point.

To no merchant whatever is permitted the right of carrying arms. Now, with no reason whatever, the right is conceded to every individual to carry with him a gun. What is the meaning of that? When a multitude, numbering a hundred or thousand, of them quite suddenly enters our territory, how can the distinction be made as to who are soldiers and who are merchants? To refuse this right is the sixth point.

As in everything, so also in the question of duties, the Russians think to cunningly evade payment thereof. Should the other nations expect the same concession, the income of the Customs of Hankow will gradually, and year by year, diminish to the extent of several millions. To refuse this concession is the seventh point.

Although in the 3rd year of Tung-chih (1864-5) the frontiers of Sin-kiang were already defined; again, they desire to occupy more of our country and cut us off from the Southern portion of the road of the eight cities (16). The actual situation of Sin-kiang is thus, that the northern road is bare and depopulated, while the southern places are prosperous and populous. (China) has now to receive a stony and arid soil, and for it give up the fertile and rich soil, and all this for a visionary fame, but in reality to cause misery. This is a reason for refusing the eighth point.

At Ili, (17) Tarbagatai, (18) Khobdo, (19) Uliasutai, (20) Kashgar, Urumtsi, (21) Kuche, (22) Turfan, (23) Hami, and all the other places beyond the Kin-yü-kuan, Consular establishments are to be allowed; thus the whole frontier region of the western cities will be entirely under their control. The presence of foreign officials will bring also foreign customs' establishments; these, when established, will receive (for protection) foreign soldiers. Thus the power heretofore wielded by us will be at once usurped, so that we shall be the guests and they the hosts; they will have at those places their authorities, while we shall be without any of them; they will have a garrison while we shall have no garrison. The law prevailing with all the other nations is to allow the establishment of Consulates of other nations in the remotest spots on the seashore. If now-a-days Russia, in this respect, takes the start with Uliasutai, Khobdo, Urumtsi, Kuche, Hami, and Kia-yü-kuan, which places are all within our boundaries, then all the other nations will also like to profit by this article; then all the places in the interior of the 18 provinces will be filled with foreign officials. To disallow this is the ninth point.

Russia returns three-fourths of Ili, (24) From the ridges of the mountains and beyond the passes the (Russian) settlements there remain as heretofore, thus giving them the dominating position and checking us by their strongholds. The division being made so that the western part of Ko-ho-erh-ko-si River and the north of Ko-erh-man-tou is restored to us, we get there by no new land to cultivate, no pastures, and no benefit whatever in this country. In Kin-ting-si the Russians ever since had their trading establishments; according to the treaty now concluded, this territory has been ceded to Russia, and will not be restored to China. It is true only a strip of land (remains with Russia) but the eastern part of the road (25) will go through Russian territory and we shall be cut off from the outlet; the few people remaining with us will thus remove there, and we shall be hereafter without people. We threw away 1,800,000 (Taels) of most useful money in return for a useless tract of land, the ground of which is of no benefit, without people, and without the outlet of the road of Ili. What is the use of it? Not to allow this is the tenth point.

The Russian demands show covetousness and truculency in the highest degree, and Chung How, in his extreme stupidity and madness, agreed to them, but Their Majesties the Empresses and His Majesty the Emperor being incensed by this outrage, the Ambassador was changed accordingly; and fully aware of the clearness and justice of the case, the Grand Council was convoked. The high dignitaries of the Privy Council, His Imperial Highness, the Prince, and the Ministers of the Tsungli-Yamen, the hundreds of officials of the various parts of the Empire—in one word, all the people—are fully aware that this state affairs should not be allowed; and although not daring to express the public sentiment for an alteration of the stipulations—fully apprehending, considering that as the treaty is an accomplished work, serious complications between the two nations may arise—still the Petitioner himself thinks that such apprehensions are groundless. The treaty *must be altered*, in spite of all future troubles. If we do not alter the treaty, we are not worthy to be called a nation.

Earnestly begging that my entreaties for an alteration of the treaty may be heard, there are four most important reasons for it. For the first, the absolute necessity; for the second, a strong voice; for the third, the right; and for the fourth, the scheme (to be carried out).

What is the absolute necessity? A treaty was concluded with every disregard of right, and agreed upon by the Ambassador, but refused by the Government, whereby Chung How brought evil on the Empire and joy to the enemy. Returning home by his own will and on his own responsibility, all our country man demanded his decapitation, asking that he should be delivered to the Board of Punishments, and that the crimes of an ambassador should be dealt with according to law, and thus also to shut the mouth of the Russians. According to International Law, any disobedience shown to the orders of the Emperor is regarded as exceeding the powers conferred by His Majesty, and all the powers of such a minister are point by point made out by the Government; Chung How's crime is the disregard he had for the secret instructions and for the Imperial will; his case is similar to the one which brought Ki-ying to prison. The final decision is clear, and I therefore say: let Chung How be executed. This is the absolute necessity.

What is a strong voice? The Russians insulted our helpless and sluggish ambassador and exerted his signature; for one penny the Russians spend they want the return of hundreds of pounds, and even then they are dissatisfied. Although Russia is a great Empire, she ought to feel ashamed of her dealings. Though she outrageously incites China, yet all the kingdoms of the globe are on our side. The Russian Minister at Peking, not waiting for the final issue of the treaty, threatens to withraw to Russia; but even in foreign countries such custom does not exist. Moreover, Mr. Koyander is only a Chargé d'Affaires; how can he return by his own will and responsibility? It is clearly nothing else but a threat. Let him go or remain as he pleases, it is not necessary to consult him about it. The best course now to be adopted is to issue an Imperial Decree clearly stating therein that the Russians are unjust, and also giving the reasons why the people and officials object to the stipulations; let (this Decree) be promulgated in Inner and Outer China; let all the other powers decide for themselves which of us two is in the wrong; order also the Assembly (?) to publish in the newspapers how reasonable we were towards Russia, and how all our yielding is now exhausted. Let orders be issued to the high officials along the frontier to prepare quietly for war, according to the people's wrath, for they are wearied with the continual yielding, and accordingly China is resolved not to yield further. Although Russia is very great, yet since the last wars with Turkey she has weary soldiers and is without funds; her statesmen have parted, the people are exasperated, and during the last years many attempts were made against the life of her ruler. Should he now again reject our friendship and attack us as enemies, the people there, considering the distance, will get wearied, and outbreaks in his own household will be inevitable, to which finally he will succumb. How can he then look after other people's affairs? To proclaim this near and afar, this is what I call a strong voice.

What is the right? A great many gifts originated on account of Ili. According to the treaty in question, what China receives is only the two empty characters, I and Li; what she in lieu thereof throws away is 20,000 li of real ground at Sin-kiang; besides, to pay every year from 40,000 to 50,000 (?) taels for the maintenance of the army garrisoned at those remote parts of our frontier, for cultivating land, and building cities. The possession of Sin-kiang for us amounts to about the same as if we were not to possess it. For the desire to have Ili, we have to sign a treaty, the blame for which rests entirely with us; the recovery of Ili is also a fault, which, however, is shared by them. Although the ambassador has signed the treaty, still he did not receive the Imperial assent to it, and the Treaty cannot therefore be considered as ratified. The case is precisely the same as described in old books, where no treaty is concluded none could come into force unless the blood of a sacrifice was sipped by the contracting parties. How can the Russians without any right whatever, and bare of any argument, consider it as a wrong done to them? For this reason all our subsequent claims on Ili will only increase our right to it.

What is the scheme? Should the Russians declare their good faith in us, the movements of their armies may stop. But if Russia disregards justice and law and rejects our friendship, then preparations (for a war) have to be made in three directions. One at Sinkiang, one at Kirin, and one at Tientsin.

Tso-Tsung-t'ang, with his so many times victorious army, has an always vigorous military strength in hand. His seconds in command Kin-shun, (26) Lieu-kin-t'ang, (27) Hsi-lin, (28) and Chang-yao-in (29) are very able generals; besides we can quietly await the movements of the Russians, who, worn out by fatigue, must be defeated. Combined with the Lamas and Djasaks (30) plans can be devised for cutting off their retreat, and then horses and steamers cannot bring them home again.

Should they break out at Kirin, the frontiers there are very distant, and the forests are very thick. From that region to the Russian capital is a distance of over 20,000 li. The solitary army has to enter very deep, but the supply and transport of the provisions will be very difficult. The army used there cannot be very strong. A general, skilful in civil and military matters, should be specially selected; he should be invested with great and extraordinary powers, and be provided with sufficient funds for his army. Half of the armies of the southern and northern sea are to be brought under the command of clever leaders to the three Eastern provinces. Tso-Tsung-t'ang and Kin-shun should be ordered to detach from Chihli (31) generals of military abilities for the three Eastern provinces, and arrived there they should be ready for orders. The butchers of So-lun (32) and Ha-t'ain shall be called together and taught military drill, as these men are in general of a martial disposition and brave, and already accustomed to fight with the Russians. The victory will be thus sure. Should, however, a small defeat occur, let the force keep together for a few months, as the Russians will disperse by themselves and retreat.

Although Tientsin is close to the capital, still the Russian men-of-war will not be allowed by the English and French to proceed thither, and, according to law, they cannot pass the Suez Canal, thus they will be constrained to carry their troops in merchant vessels, but these again are not to be compared with the European ironclads.

Li-Hung-chang declared that China shall do her duty; in a forthcoming struggle with Russia she need not fear of remaining isolated; with the greatest possible speed let our selected soldiers be drilled; arm the fortifications according to the newest German improvements. If we should be victorious in this war, bestow on the victors the titles of Dukes and Earls; if not victorious, punish the warriors with additional severity. Instead of paying 2,800,000 Taels as indemnity for Ili, this sum should be used for engaging strong European soldiers, who will fight for us. The Russians encroach steadily on Hsai-kiang (33) and swallow Hwa-han; their object thereby is to have the line at the back of India connected with these distressing designs. England is also harassed.

Should Li Hung-chang explain to the English Minister in this way, that if the lips are lost the teeth will feel cold (viz., if the out-lying states are taken by Russia, England will be in danger), he will perceive and also hate the common enemy. Let the generals who distinguished themselves during the latter years, such as P'eng-yü-lin, (35) Yang-Yo-pin, (35) Pao-Ch'ao, (36) Lieu-Min-chuang, (37) Shan-Kuei, Tseng-Yü-ying, (38) Kuo-Sung-ling, (39) Sung-K'ing, (40) Shou-Ch'ang, Peng-Tsu-hang, (41) Kuo-Pao-ch'ang, Tsao-Keh-shang, Li-Yung-lin, Chen-Kuo-jui, (42) who are either still in office or retired after due consideration, be called by Imperial mandate to the capital and be ordered to arrange an excellent plan; then place them either in Peking, or Tung-chau or Tientsin, or Takuor in the three Eastern provinces, so that they shall be ready there in case of the outbreak of the war. Placed there they will be like ferocious tigers in the mountains, of which people are terrified. This is the scheme.

Although inexperienced, the petitioner nevertheless dares to express his opinion; he does so only from the deep interest he feels in his isolated native country, fully aware of the changes of the times, and how troubles and difficulties daily accumulate, by the Europeans usurping our power, by the Japanese earnestly endeavouring to annex parts of our territory, and by the Russians who are stirring up mischief. If we again suffer and yield, then from that moment all the other nations will also press upon us. What will happen if we suffer that or if we do not suffer it? If we yield to that or if we do not yield to it? No matter, we only do resist the Russians for, although victory was hitherto with us, in the event of war victory and defeat are uncertain.

The petitioner thinks that if the Russians should fight, they would not be able to across the Kia-yü-kuan, and even if they win, they will not be able to approach Ning-ku-tah (43) and therefore they cannot hurt us much. As their advance will last a considerable time they will not find food at the resting places, and their strength will thereby get weakened. What is then to be dreaded? Now is the time to ascertain if China is weak or strong, and if she possesses clever men, and accordingly whether she will rise or sink. Now with valorous generals and scheming statesmen is the time to fight. If again several years elapse, Tso Tsung-t'ang, although then perhaps still alive, will be too old; Li-Hung-chang, although not weakened, will be too old, and so with the skilled and ardent ones gradually dying out; even if the desire for war should still prevail, it would be impossible to go to war. The Russians have already built up cities in the East, their troops are garrisoned in the West, their trading establishments are situated in the North, and so up and down and across their abodes are to be found, this side and beyond the Great Wall, on every high road, even Corea is intimidated by them.

As we are now distant and separated from them, we can guard ourselves; but later, when they have reached our outposts to fight with us, it will be too late. The most important thing is now, while negotiations for a revision of the treaty are going on, to prepare for a war, but even if the treaty should not be altered, the warlike preparations should nevertheless not be discontinued. As far as the negotiations in regard to Ili are concerned, they might be delayed, in order that our preparations might be more effective. Chung How, however, has to lose his life. Even in the case that the treaty has been altered, his life should be forfeited; also in the case that the treaty will not be altered. This is the general opinion, and not simply the petitioner's own.

To assist His Majesty in the Government is the duty of all the high provincial officers, and also the duty of all the officials; the negotiations with Russia have, according to the rule, to be conducted by the Tsungli-Yamen, but the final decision rests with Your Majesties the Empresses and your Majesty the Emperor.

As this question concerns the deepest interests of the country, the most humble petitioner cannot keep silent and does not dare to remain idle; he begs therefore that Sublime Grace may lay the petition before the high statesmen, that they may deliberate upon a petition made in grief and wrath. May Your Majesties deign to bestow upon this most humble petition your sacred glance!

1—*She-Tah*, a Sub-Reader of the Han-lin Academy. Two are Manchu and three Chinese. Secondary fifth degree.

2—*Kia-yu-kuan*, the most westerly gate in the Great Wall, at the end of it, in Kansuh.

3—*Si-an-fu*, capital of the province of Shen-si; lat. 34.17, long. 108.56.

4—*Han-chung*, prefectural city in Shen-si, lat. 32.53, long. 107.12.

5—*Ts'in*, and *Lung*, old historical names for Shen-si and Kan-suh.

6—*Kiang* and *Tu*, old historical names for Hu-kuang, viz., Hu-peh and Hu-nan.

7—*Shang-yen*, above the elbow of the Yellow River in Shan-si, near Tung-kuan.

8—The *Three Eastern* (Manchurian) *Provinces*, are Heh-lung Kiang, Kirin, and Feng-tien.

9—*Pa-tu-na*. Petuné lies in the north-western part of Kirin—lat. 45.10 N., and long. 124.40 E.

10—*Kirin*, or Ghirin, a large country to the N.E. of Shing-king, bordering on the Sea of Japan, and the Gulf of Tartary.

11—*Sai-fen*, a little river discharging in the bay of Peter the Great, opposite and to the West of Vladiwostook.

12—The Banners of the Inner Mongolia are divided into six leagues (meng), which embrace the whole of the 24 tribes (pu) under which they are distributed.

13—The territories of Sangaria, on the north, and of the Mahommedan cities (Kashgaria) on the south, are designated generically as *Sin-kiang* or the New Dominion.

14—*Chang-kia-k'au*, or Kalgan, a large town of the line of the caravan road; lat. 40.51 N., and long. 114.15 E. Other places where Russian firms are established, are: Urga, Ili, Tarbagatai, and Karan.

15—*Shamo*, the desert of Gobi.

16—The *eight cities* are:—Kashgar, Khamshar, Kuché, Aksu, Khotan, Hami, Yih, and Yarkand.

17—*Ili* for Kaldia.

18—*Tarbagatai*, or Tschtava, an important garrison and town on the frontier of Ili, in lat. 47 N.

19—*Khobdo* or Cobdo lies in the N.W. of Mongolia, lat. 47.30 N., and long. 85.00 E.

20—*Uliasutai*, lying N.W. of the Selenga river.

21—*Urumtsi*, a town in Songaria, now included in Kan-suh, lat. 43.45 N., and long. 89 E.

22—*Kuche*, a large garrisonal town, in lat. 41.37 N., and long. 83.55.

23—*Turfan*, now included in Kan-suh, on the confines of the Great Desert, in lat. 42.40 N., and long. 90.43 E.

24—*Hami or Hamil*, a town included in Kan-suh, west of the Great Wall, in lat. 49, 1,600 li beyond Kia-yu-kwan.

This note comprises a map of the places; but we are compelled to hold it over for the present.

25—The road from Kuldja to Ak-su and Kashgar.

26—*Kin-shun*, the conquerer and butcher of Hami and Manas, in Manchu, Banner General of Ili.

27—*Lieu-kin-t'ang*, from Hu-nan, Commissioner of the Office of Transmission, a nobleman of the 5th degree.

28—*Hsi-lin*, a Manchu, formerly a General in Tso's army, now retired.

29—*Chang-yao*, Camp and Garrison Intendant of the province of Kuang-tung.

30—The characters *chak po* in the Chinese original, must be wrong. They cannot be anything else, but *chak chack hak* meaning *Dyasak*, Chieftain of a Mongolian banner.

31—One would scarcely believe it, but such is the case. In the event of war Peking shall order Tso in Kan-suh, who occupies also the highest military command, to order Li in Chihli to detach generals for the three Eastern provinces, which border in the East and North-east in Chihli.

32—*So-lun*, Manchus from the region of the Amur, also partly settled in the Ili region.

33—*Hsai-kiang*, a name for Chinese or Eastern Turkestan.

34—*Peng-yü-lin*, formerly Vice-President of the Board of War, now commanding Admiral on the Yang-tsze, native of Hu-nan.

35—*Yang-yo-pin*, formerly Viceroy of Sze-chuen, now retired.

36—*Pao-ch'ao*, native of Sze-chuen, formerly Lieut-General of Peh-king, retired, and now called by the Emperor to Chihli.

37—*Lieu-min-chuang*, native of Anhuei, formerly Lieutenant-General in Chihli, now retired.

38—*Tseng-yü-ying*, native of Yun-nan, now Governor of Kui-chau.

39—*Kuo-sung-ling* now Lieut.-General in Chihli.

40—*Sung-K'ing* now Lieut.-General in Sze-chuen.

41—*Peng-Tsu-hang*, a native of Hu-nan, now commanding Admiral in Peh-kien.

42—*Chen-Kuo-jui*, known by foreigners as the instigator of the massacre of Tientsin.

43—*Ning-Ku-Tse* or Ningsuta, the largest town in the province of Kirin, the residence of the officers commanding the south-eastern part of Kirin, lying on the sea of Japan; it lies on the Hurba, a branch of the Songar river, in lat. 44.35 N. and long. 128 E.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

The following is the substance of the Treaty entered into by Chung How with Russia, and which has not been before published. The part referring to the right of each Russian to carry a gun, noticed in the memorial, appears to be omitted from the copy sent to us, and we have not been able to supply the omission:—

Article 1.—Russian consents to restore Ili.

Article 2.—China consents to grant an amnesty to the inhabitants of Ili.

Article 3.—The inhabitants of Ili who remove to Russian territory shall be treated equally and enjoy the same rights as Russians.

Article 4.—The property hitherto acquired by Russians in Ili shall be retained by them in future.

Article 5.—The negotiations for the rendition of Ili shall be conducted on behalf of China by Tso-Tsung-t'ang and others, appointed for this purpose by a special Imperial decree; and on behalf of Russia by (General) Kauffmann specially delegated for it.

Article 6.—For the restoration of Ili, China agrees to pay to Russia the sum of five million Roubles, payment thereof to begin from the day of the exchange of the treaty and to be completed within a year.

Article 7.—Ili being restored, the land West of Ei-Ko-si River and South of the Li-shan (Mountains) down to Tekes River is ceded to Russia.

Article 8.—It is agreed that the frontier at Ta-ch'eng (Tashkend?) shall be modified.

Article 9.—After the boundaries have been fixed by the special delegates, boundary posts shall be erected.

Article 10.—In addition to the consulates already established, in accordance with previous treaties at Kashgar and Urg, new consulates shall be established at Kia-yü-kuan, Wu-ko, Hami, Turfan, Alumutsi, and Kuché.

Article 11.—In dealing with official affairs the Consuls and local Authorities shall use in their correspondence to each other the form of a "letter," and the consuls shall be treated according to custom as guests.

Article 12.—Russian merchants in Mongolia and in the provinces of Tien-shan, Nan-lu, and Tien-shan Peh-lu shall not pay duties for their merchandise.

Article 13.—Mercantile depôts shall be established in all those places where Consulates are, and also in Kaligan.

Article 14.—Russian merchants may transport their goods from and to Kalgan, Kia-yu-kuan, Tientsin, and Hankow, by passing Tung-chau, Si-an-fu, and Han-chung, and when transporting native produce for Russia, they shall use the same route.

Article 15.—Not until five years after the Imperial sanction shall this treaty be revised or altered.

Article 16.—As regards the desire of the Russian merchants for a special duty for inferior tea, this question shall be settled by the Tsungli-Yamen.

Article 17.—As in the previous treaties the local Authorities shall endeavour to find out the cattle which run away beyond the frontier, but they shall not pay for any such actual loss.

Article 18.—One year after the conclusion and Imperial signature of the treaty the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged in the Russian Capital.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

It is nearly twelve months ago that we gave an account of the above establishment, and we are glad to learn that the progress we then observed has greatly increased. Our remarks at that time were more particularly directed to the department for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and it is to some peculiarly interesting facts connected with the same department that we now have to call attention. At the time when wars and rumours of wars have become almost the password in China and elsewhere, any information relating to military preparations is specially desirable. It cannot therefore fail to be of great interest to know that a series of most important experiments has just been completed at Block-house Shoal Island with a 40-pounder muzzle-loading gun manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal. This gun is composed of steel and wrought iron, and is built upon the Armstrong system by superimposing coils of wrought iron upon steel—the steel forming the inner part or barrel of the gun. Seventeen of these guns having been completed ready for service, the authorities of the Arsenal, before forwarding them to their respective destinations, considered it imperative to test one of them in the severest manner possible; especially as these are the first guns of the kind made in China. With this view, one of the guns was selected, and it was proposed to test it with service charges up to eight hundred or a thousand rounds. Afterwards, as long as the gun should prove capable of enduring, it was resolved to increase the charges until it should burst. This plan—although a very costly one—was a most judicious step for the mandarins to take, because there are four very important points to be settled by such an experiment.

First—That they should have confidence in the materials of which the guns are composed. Second—Of the soundness of their construction. Third—Of the accuracy of aim in firing. Last, but not least, to inspire confidence in those who may have to face an enemy with them.

Owing to the swampy nature of Block-house Shoal with its long muddy beach, it became a matter of considerable difficulty to land the gun with its carriage and appurtenances. There can be no doubt that in selecting this place for the trial, safety was the first consideration. After considerable time and labour a bomb-proof house was erected upon the island with a large earth mound thrown up five hundred yards in front of it, in order to break the flight of the projectiles. In the front of the mound was placed the target, which suffered so severely that it had to be changed for a new one every day of firing. After about 200 days' labour of over one hundred men, the gun, with all the necessary appliances, was landed and placed in position.

The trial proper commenced on the 19th of April, and was brought to a close on the 4th of May. When the gun had completed 416 rounds it required re-venting—in all cases heavy ordnance requires re-venting after 400 rounds. When 690 rounds had been reached the gun was again re-vented. When 816 rounds were completed, the authorities considered that the trial had gone sufficiently far to test the stability of the gun in every respect. Up to this stage, service charges only had been used, viz., weight of shot, 40 rounds; weight of powder (R.L.G.), five pounds. The minimum rate of firing was thirty rounds in every forty-five minutes, with the exception of one occasion when ninety rounds were fired in three hours.

The increased charges were next proceeded with, and five rounds of six, seven, eight, nine, and ten pounds of powder were fired with the ordinary shot of 40 pounds. The gun, however, remained intact. The next test was to increase the charge as well as the weight of shot. Two rounds of shot weighing 67 pounds, and powder 8.5 pounds, were discharged; but still the gun remained as before. Two more rounds with shot of 116 pounds and 10 pounds of powder were fired, but still the gun refused to succumb, while the 3-inch hawser rope employed to check the recoil of the gun and carriage was completely severed in two places and the carriage slightly damaged. It was fully expected that the last two rounds would destroy the gun, but upon examination it was found in every detail to be as perfect the trial commenced. At this juncture, the authorities decided to stop the trial, considering that as the gun had behaved so well, it deserved to be kept as a memorial and to hold a position of honour in the Kiangnan Arsenal.

It may be stated that European Governments, after due trial and experiment, have determined the life of large pieces of ordnance to be equal to 400 rounds. Guns may fail long before that number is reached from several causes, either in material or construction, but at this stage it is quite certain the vent must be renewed and other minor repairs made where necessary.

During the present trial 33,220 pounds of iron, 4,200 pounds of powder, and 3,300 pounds of copper were discharged by the gun. The projectiles used were all made upon the new principle with copper gas-checks and no studs whatever. It may be explained that the gas-check is a copper disc attached to the back end of the projectile, so that when the explosion takes place, the gas-check is expanded in such a manner as to thoroughly fill the bore, preventing any of the gunpowder gas escaping rearward, and thereby giving the shot the entire force of the charge.

It may in some degree be attributable to this new system that the bore of the gun in question remains without a single visible scratch. The pressure of the powder in the gun was taken from time to time throughout the trial with Rhodman's patent crushing gauge. The results obtained show that the powder made in China is considerably stronger than what is generally used at Home, the mean pressure obtained being about 23.1 tons upon the square inch in the powder chamber. The results from accuracy of firing and range were excellent, and the whole trial throughout has proved highly satisfactory to all concerned.

The Directors of the Arsenal and other minor officers were present on the ground most of the time, and the Chinese Amiral with several naval officers and others interested in the experiments made periodical visits to the Island. The firing party and arrangements generally were under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Bretschneider and Mackenzie. The medical staff was ably represented by Dr. Suvoong, who, in case of accident, was well provided with diachylon plaster and other medical comforts.

It may be added that a considerable number of 80-pounder and 120-pounder guns of the same description are in course of construction at the Arsenal, and that in a few weeks the first of the 120-pounders will be ready for a similar trial.

The above facts show the nature of the progress the Kiangnan Arsenal is making in this one branch of military preparations. If all the other departments are being managed in the same effective manner, it is easy to see that this establishment, though undoubtedly an expensive one, is doing good service to the country by producing weapons which will bear comparison with the best that have ever been produced by foreign Governments. We believe that the statistics of these experiments will prove not only interesting, but highly advantageous to European powers, and especially to England, where heavy ordnance is all made on the same principle as the gun, the successful trial of which we have just recorded. —*N. C. Daily News.*

AMERICA AND COREA.

There is little reason to expect any practical or substantial result from the visit of the U.S. ship *Ticonderoga* to Corea. Her preliminary call at Fusan was entirely unproductive of consequences, although we may presume that Commodore Schufeldt had no purpose of formally inaugurating his enterprise at that point. The *Ticonderoga* may perhaps return to the neighbouring kingdom, and it is possible that efforts toward negotiation will be undertaken at or near the capital, Seoul; but the chances of success are greatly dependent upon Japanese cooperation, and, so far as we can learn, that will not be very heartily accorded. The consular officials stationed there may be instructed to show the utmost courtesy to the American visitors, and they will undoubtedly fulfill all such requirements to the letter; but access to the native authorities is not to be obtained by such means. We are, indeed, aware of no intention

FOOCHOW.

Sir Thomas Wade will, we understand, visit this port in the course of the ensuing week.

New Congous are beginning to pour in. There will be a large supply, it is said; and Teamen have calculated upon obtaining higher rates than last year's opening prices. Home advices, however, do not at present appear to favour the realisation of these roseate expectations.

The subjoined placard was posted throughout the City by the *fungshuitie* gentry on the very day that the little Christian inmates of the English Church Missionary Society's School were forcibly ejected by the Chinese authorities from the native house rented by that Society at the foot of Wu-shih-shan:—

NOTICE.

"It is hereby respectfully represented that the hill-foot is a spot of great repute, being ground near the city wall. All the foreigners who had built houses and halls for worship on the land of the Tso-shan-kwan and of the Fan Ancestral Hall have already removed without the city. It is reported within this ward that unprincipled and lawless rascals have leagued to sell portions of this ground to the foreigner in order to build and establish a hall of worship. It is truly to be feared that the affair once started will injure the locality. In addition to requesting, by petition to the Authorities, that prohibitions be put forth, the facts are hereby, as is proper, first brought to general attention. If then the reports above referred to are true, the parties had best retrace their steps. This specially for public information."

"A Notice by the entire Ward."

This cunningly contrived document will of course be made use of in official circles to prove the alleged disturbed state of the City. But it is well-known that no really popular or general feeling against foreigners exists; and the missionaries are, and always have been, on the best of terms with their Chinese neighbours. The gentry and literati alone seek to disturb public tranquillity by propagating malicious and lying statements—of which the foregoing is a fair sample. It is not idle, therefore, to harp on the one lame string of injury of *fengshui* while hundreds of Chinese houses stand in the same locality? The entire business is, in truth, an outrageous attempt to expel inoffensive British subjects from the City; and we are authorised to affirm that the missionaries have never had the most remote idea of building a Hall of Worship, or Church, on any part of Wa-shih-shan or its immediate neighbourhood. They are in fact already provided with ample Church accommodation; but what they do require are a few wretched native houses (of which there are several hundred already standing) for their schools and medical dispensary—nothing more than this. The people are willing enough to let these houses to the missionaries; but dare not do so, through fear of their own authorities—who are, it is sufficiently evident, incited by the gentry to commit these premeditated breaches of treaty.—*Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankwang*, which left on the 16th instant for Tientsin, took several heavy guns, which were believed to be for the Taku forts.

The four "alphabetical" Chinese gunboats, now undergoing repairs at the Arsenal, are, we understand, under orders to proceed to Nanking as soon as the repairs are completed.

The M.M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre* has arrived at the Red Buoy. She will shortly go into the Old Dock for repairs, and we understand that when they are completed she will go to Hankow for tea.

About half-past seven o'clock p.m. on the 12th inst. a Chinese house in an alley running from Canton Road to the Yang-king-pang, between the Kiangsi and Szechuen Roads, took fire. Only one house was destroyed, being protected on either side by fire-walls, but three others were injured considerably by water.

We are informed that during the stay of H.M.'s despatch-vessel *Vigilant* at Tientsin, H.E. Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, paid a visit in state to that vessel and had an interview with Sir Thomas Wade and Vice-Admiral Coote, which lasted about an hour. The Viceroy was received with the honours becoming his station.

The *Shên-pao* of the 20th instant states that it bears from Peking that the negotiations between China and Germany regarding the revision of the German treaty have been concluded, and several articles supplementary to that treaty have been agreed upon. One article is said to provide for the establishment at Shanghai of bonded warehouses.

With regard to the attack by four robbers made last week on Mr. Wills, a missionary residing at Hangchow, we further learn that it occurred about twenty miles beyond Yü-hang. After making his escape, Mr. Wills reached this place about two o'clock the next morning, and it was the Magistrate residing there who took such prompt measures for the capture of the thieves.

It is rumoured that instructions have been received from Li Hung-chang that eight 40-pounder guns manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal are to be sent during the next few days to Nanking. We also hear that eight more of the same class of guns are to go north, and that one of the foreign superintendents from the Arsenal is to accompany them, to instruct the Chinese in the mode of working them on their arrival at their destination, which is believed to be in the neighbourhood of the capital.—*Daily News.*

The French and Russian naval forces at Shanghai are exercising considerable activity just now. The French are frequently out on the Race Course, and this morning again a large body of men with three guns and the band had a march out. We noticed also that the Russians were drilled on the 20th instant on board ship and in their boats.

There is a report in the Settlement that the lorcha *King-Ewo* was struck by lightning near Wuhu last week, and that it had sunk, one person on board being killed. The *Kung-wo*, on coming down the river, observed the wreck, and the bank was strewed with rice, sugar, and other merchandise laid out to dry. The storm which visited Shanghai last week was very much felt on the Yangtsze.

Owing to the threatened rupture between China and Russia we hear that 4,000 additional men are shortly to be sent to Woosung. The fort looks at its best, and everything is kept in apple-pie order. The men are every day to be seen under arms, and constant drill is the order of the day. No visitors are allowed inside the fort, though foreigners need be under no alarm in visiting the place, as, through the strict discipline of General Wu and a few severe examples, the soldiers are polite, affable, and even hospitable to all Europeans whom they meet.—*Courier.*

HANKOW.

17th May.

The weather having been, next to the opening of the tea-season, the most absorbing topic of conversation hereabout during the past week, I shall perhaps not be considered out of order in commencing my letter with some reference to it. To say that it has been raining steadily on end for a solid week would hardly be an exaggeration. The effects of this continued down-pour are beginning to make themselves manifest in the river, which is now slowly but steadily rising, the gauge at the C. N. Co.'s hulks registering 20 feet. This shows a rise of over three feet in as many days. The rainfall appears to have been pretty general in this neighbourhood, but we need not expect any considerable rise of water on this account.

The tea-season opened, technically, on the 15th, but comparatively little has been done as yet, and it will be another day or two before the *cha-sze* gets fairly to work. The Kiukiang musters were brought up by the *Fu-ngo*, which left again yesterday for a full cargo of the precious leaf. The *Hankow* had the honour of bringing up the first instalment of the season's crop, but her cargo was a small one, there being only some 2,500 packages on board. One of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamers is looked for to-morrow morning, with a full cargo, and the *Wuhu* is due on Wednesday morning. The *Hankow* would have brought a large cargo had it not been for the detention of a number of tea-laden junks in the Poyang Lake. Up to the evening of the 16th, some 30,000 packages had been settled, at prices ranging from Tls. 52 downward, the principal buyers being the agents of Continental houses. The *Glencoe* is circulated to load at £6 10s., which is the rate demanded by the *Loudoun Castle*; it is thought, however, that the agents of the latter vessel will have to modify their views with respect to rates. The first-named vessel commenced to take in teas to-day, and will probably get away on Thursday morning; the *Glenartney* and *Loudoun Castle* will follow close on her heels. The tea-steamers now in port are the *Petersburg*, *Glencoe*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Achilles*, *Malabar*, *Glenartney*, *Breconshire*, *Gatley*, *of Lorne*, and *Moskowa*. The *Petersburg* is (or was, a few hours ago) hard and fast near Messrs. Reid, Evans and Co.'s hulk, alongside which it was intended to berth her on her arrival. With a rising river it may be possible to get her abreast of the hulk, but whether she will be able to get out into the stream again after taking abroad some 4,000 tons of tea is problematical. Her commander expects to make the run from Hankow to Odessa in 34 or 35 days. The *Moskowa* belongs to the same owners as the *Petersburg*, but is by no means her equal in either size or speed.

Advantage was taken of the presence of so many Shanghai-ites in the Metropolis of Hohes to get up a cricket match, which came off on Wednesday last. The Hankowites were suitably punished for their temerity in tackling such formidable opponents, being badly beaten in one innings. To show that there was "no animosity" perhaps, an impromptu concert was arranged by the defeated settlement, and was duly brought off on Saturday evening. It was a swell affair. The quality of the vocalization and instrumentation was very high, the violin performances of an officer of one of the Russian steamers being of a finished character, leaving nothing to be desired. I note that the Shanghai Volunteers are hard at work practising for the proposed rifle match with a Kiukiang team. Hankow boasts an excellent range available up to about 500 yards—perhaps some of its sons could be induced to imitate the example of little Kobe, and throw down the gauntlet to its big brother too. After the rush of the tea-season is over, of course.

Mr. Blancheton, who has for many years watched the interest of France at this port in his capacity of Consul, left for Shanghai per *Pekin* last week, *en route* for Bangkok, where he will possess a somewhat larger field for the exercise of his abilities and the display of his many amiable qualities. His successor is understood to be on his way out from Europe.

A Chinaman was murdered a few days ago in a house of ill-fame in the native city, on the edge of the settlement. The case differed from others of its kind in one particular, the murderer—who was an ex-policeman—using a pistol instead of the usual knife.

The Admiral of the U.S. fleet is expected to pay a visit to Hankow in a few days. The French Admiral made a very brief stay on the occasion of his recent visit in the *Lynx*, arriving one afternoon and leaving the following morning.

A notification, addressed to all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty here, has been issued by Mr. Alabaster, informing them that hereafter applicants for transit passes must sign a declaration that the goods shipped by them under cover of such permit are *bona fide* their property. It remains to be seen what effect (if any) such an order will have on the peculiar branch of trade to which the manifesto applies.

The British Consulate, a substantial-looking edifice, is about to be pulled down and rebuilt. Owing probably to the insecure nature of its foundation, the walls have cracked and opened in several places, and from all accounts it must be anything but a desirable place of residence. Mr F. J. Marshall, Clerk of Works to H.B.M.'s Legation, is now in Hankow, presumably on business connected with its re-erection.

The garrison of the city of Wuchang, opposite Hankow, has been kept in a state of much excitement during the last ten days, by the visit of a military official of high rank, now on a tour of inspection. The series of forts they occupy lies immediately opposite the settlement, and the community has thus had the benefit of all the noise the terrible "braves" have been allowed to kick up with guns and crackers during the inspection.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

14th May.

The longest experience in Chinese politics affords no presumption as to the next move on the political chessboard. For months everyone has been eagerly watching the attitude of China toward Russia, and of Russia toward China, and it is safe to say that the information of the public at large is exactly equal to zero. At the times when war rumours were highest, there was no visible occasion for that circumstance, and now that they have quieted down again, there seems more and more reason to think there may be no peaceable solution of the tangle. It is sufficiently obvious that if troops are marched upon China from the Amoor river, and the sea-coast attacked, China must soon succumb—who will guarantee the integrity of her dominions?

Admiral Coote has just paid a visit of two or three days to this port, and H.E. Sir T. F. Wade came down and met him, as the Admiral could not go to Peking. The *Vigilant*, which brought the Admiral, left on the 15th. Sir T. F. Wade returns at once to Peking.

For the first time in a long course of years, the American Consulate appears to have suspended business. The late Consul was promoted to Shanghai, and the new Consul has not come. Mr. Pethick, Interpreter and Vice-Consul has gone to Shanghai, and we are told is about to go into business here. The parsimonious system of the foreign civil service of the United States, stands in conspicuous contrast to that of some other powers, who have discovered that in order to have work done there must be persons trained to do it. The salary of interpreters in the U.S. Consular service in China, is ridiculously inadequate, and it is not to be wondered if able men leave such ill-paid situations.

Those who are interested in the progress of freigners in China, may be glad to know that the right of foreigners to hold property in the southern city of Peking, long in vigorous dispute, has at last been definitely settled in favour of the foreigners. Many years ago the American Methodist Mission bought a building in the Liu Li Ch'ang, the possession of which was contested, and only gained in the end by tact and persistance on the part of the purchasers, who kept a foreigner on the premises all the time. At last the controversy was abandoned by the Chinese, although the right to occupy premises so bought was never fully conceded, if conceded at all. Some months ago when it became necessary to rebuild some of the buildings, the question arose in a new form, and every effort was made by the Chinese neighbours to reject the foreign owners or at least to compel them to accept another site in exchange. This was cheerfully done, as the situation was equally favourable for a chapel—the use designed, and the new locality was on the Shun Chih Mén great street. The transaction was effected through the U.S. Legation and the Tsung-li yamen, and may be considered as a final settlement of a long vexed point.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

PEKING.

8th May.

Of late there has been much wind and the air has been full dust. The heat has also been great the last few days. A slight shower this evening has laid the dust, and brought a pleasant coolness and moisture into the atmosphere.

Of news there seems to be very little just now. The danger of war, however, between Russia and China does not seem to be wholly past. There is no doubt in regard to there being a strong war party here; and it seems probable that only the inability of Russia to engage in further conflict will avert the calamity. The situation is somewhat like it was after the Tientsin massacre, with this exception, that then China was terrified, now she is bold and presuming. Now, as then, her antagonist is brave but crippled.

Ch'ung How is still in prison undergoing the process of being thoroughly fleeced. It is quite generally thought that his head will pay the forfeit of doing the best he could in a difficult business, which his Government did not understand, and concerning which he had no instructions. He belongs to a family which has rendered valuable services to this dynasty in past years—all of which are most ungratefully forgotten now.

The missionaries of the American Board have just closed their annual meeting in this city. This society occupies five stations, viz., Tientsin, Peking, T'ung-chow, Kalgan, and Pan-ting-fu. A new station has been made in Shantung, near Teh Cao, where great success has attended the labours of the missionaries during the last three years. The mission reports a membership over 600 in connection with all its stations. This year is the 50th anniversary of the beginning of mission to the Chinese by this Society. Its first missionaries were sent to the Chinese resident in the islands lying south of China. The opening sermon, delivered by Dr. Blodget on Sunday, 25th April, was historical, and presented a most valuable series of facts and incidents connected which the work done and labourers sent out by this Society. We hope the discourse may be given to the public.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA

The U. S. S. *Ticonderoga* arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst. direct from Corea, having left Fusan on the morning of the 6th instant. She came through the Inland sea, but did not call at Kobe. She will probably remain in Yokohama ten or twelve days.

Between nine and ten o'clock p.m. on the 9th inst. a fire broke out in Isezaki-cho, near the iron bridge, and burned furiously for some time. It was quite calm, which was a fortunate circumstance; had it been otherwise, no exertions could have saved any portion of that densely populated part of Yokohama. The Masudaza theatre and several minor places of amusement were among the buildings consumed.

The Kobushu steamer *Meiji Maru* left Yokohama on the 1st inst., bound for Yezo. On approaching Inuboye-saki light-house, Choshi Bay, by some accident the steamer went on a reef, and soon it was evident that she had sustained serious damage to her bottom, as the water commenced to flow in in large quantities. All hands were put to work at the pumps, and search was made by the captain and his officers to ascertain the whereabouts of the leak, and they found that the water was rushing in in many places. The captain was of opinion that, even though the damage was temporarily repaired, the steamer was unfit to proceed on her voyage to Hakodate and the coast of Oshiu, and he determined to return to Yokohama for repairs. A smooth sea was running, and the steamer arrived in port on the 3rd inst., the pumps being kept working all the time. At one time the leakage was so serious that there was some talk of taking to the boats and making the land for safety.

The Asiatic Society of Japan held a meeting at Tokio on the 11th inst. for the transaction of the usual routine business, and to hear a paper by Professor Conder on "Japanese Dress;" which proved very interesting. Advantage was taken by Dr. Faulds of a short interval previous to the reading of his paper by Professor Conder, to introduce a Japanese coolie, in whom Dr. Faulds fancied he had discovered an extraordinary illustration of the art of tattooing. The coolie was triumphantly exhibited but the exhibition was scarcely appreciated as it deserved, some of the members asserting that similar specimens could be obtained in any number among the betto class and jinrikisha men; and at last one of the members suggested that the specimen should be relegated to the exterior of the premises, where if any one desired to examine him critically, it could be more conveniently done. This suggestion was promptly acted upon.

We regret to chronicle another tragedy on board an American ship. Mr. Kelly, second officer of the *Bullion*, was on shore on the 9th inst. morning at a very early hour, and appears to have been in company with the cook and a seaman named Ross, both belonging to the vessel. A quarrel occurred in a tavern, but nothing worse than high words followed, and at about 6 a.m. they all returned on board. Mr. Kelly was in the galley waiting for coffee being prepared by the cook when Ross, who had changed his clothes and armed himself with a long knife, approached and asked the second officer if he was as good a man on board as he pretended to be on shore. The mate told Ross to go and lie down, coming partly out of the galley as he spoke, whereupon Ross stabbed Kelly in the neck, and again we believe, on the arm and face. Kelly died almost immediately. The murderer Ross was at once arrested and lodged in jail, and the remains of Kelly were brought on shore. An inquest was held on the 10th inst., when a verdict of wilful murder against Ross was returned.—*Japan Gazette.*

TOKIO.

We notice in a native paper that Mr. Sano Yahei, a wealthy farmer at Amaki, in the prefecture of Fukuoka, who recently purchased the *Tokao Maru* from the Navy Department, is about to buy more vessels abroad, for the purpose of entering into competition with the Mitsu Bishi Company.

As the antimony mines of the province of Oshiu produce a far greater quantity of the mineral than is required to supply the wants of Japan, it is proposed to commence exporting the surplus. The cost of transit, from the mines to Tokio, is one yen per *kwamme*, and as the antimony is sold at three yen and fifty sen per *kwamme* in the capital, the industry is very profitable.

The *Choya Shimbun* says:—"It is rumoured that, in consequence of the present great pressure of financial difficulty, the expenditures of the different Departments of the Government are to be greatly decreased. We are, however, unable to vouch for the truth of the report."

His Excellency Inoye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have been entrusted with the negotiation of a convention with the United States Minister, in regard to the payment of expenses incurred in rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners.

A native paper states that the sum already expended by Archimandrite Nicolai, of the Russian mission, for introducing the Russian religion into Japan, has amounted to 23,000 yen, and that the Russian Government recently remitted him a large amount of money in furtherance of the same object.

One of the native papers mentions that the Osaka Mint has imported a large quantity of silver from China, at a cost of 1,040,000 yen. The same authority states that this silver will, when coined, turn out about 5,000,000 (?) yen. Another paper informs its readers that the Mint is at present so fully employed that work commences daily at 5 a.m. and is continued until 9 p.m. The journal also states that 400,000 ounces of silver have been purchased from an Englishman, and that it is proposed to buy 3,500,000 ounces more.—*Mail.*

The railway from Shinbashi to Takasaki, Joshiu, will be commenced this month. It is estimated that three years will elapse before its completion. As soon as the rails are laid to Tannohadzu, traffic will be opened that far.

A manuscript draft of the newly framed constitution of the empire is said to have been drawn up by the Genro-in, but its tenor is, of course, profoundly secret. It is said, however, that the new construction will include provisions for the creation of two Houses of Parliament equivalent to the House of Peers and House of Commons of Great Britain.

Tamashiro Genbei, a resident of Kioto, recently found a silver mine in the Kurama mountain, and investigation shows a yield of two pounds of pure silver to eighty pounds of ore. This is equivalent to about fifty-five pounds weight of silver to the ton of ore, and the sooner this mountain of wealth is worked the better.

A farewell dinner was given by Mr. Yanagiwara, prior to his departure to Russia, at the Chinta-goten on the evening of the 2nd instant. Their Excellencies Sano, finance minister, and Kono, minister for education, and a number of other high functionaries were present. Several speeches were made, that of Mr. Kono being the most remarkable. He said that most of the gentlemen who had spent some years in Europe and America for educational purposes, came back staunch supporters of liberal principles, but in a few years they gradually forsook liberal ideas and became transformed into extreme conservatives. But he looked hopefully forward to the return of Mr. Yanagiwara, who would use his experience and energy toward the establishment of a constitutional government; and for the prospect of which he congratulated the people of Japan. The remarks of the speaker were received with much enthusiasm. Mr. Watanabe Hisamoto said that those who were discontented with the government were dismissed officials, or impoverished nobles and gentry, youths who had just left colleges, or soldiers who had deserted from the ranks. During his sojourn in St. Petersburg, Mr. Yanagiwara would carefully examine into the system the Russian government adopted in chastising Nihilists, and would become proficient in the art of dealing with discontented people.—*Japan Gazette.*

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Spanish papers state that it is proposed to establish a mail service between Cuba and China. It is not stated how the mails are to be conveyed.

The new dues on shipping at Manila to be imposed in order to provide funds for the harbour works will come into force on the 9th September next.

Spanish papers state that the British steamer *China* has been purchased for the direct mail service about to be established between Spain and the Philippines and will be the first vessel of the new line. She arrived at Barcelona from England in March and her name to be changed to the *Magellanes*. The *China* was built in 1861.

The Manila *Comercio* suggests that now the cable between Hongkong and Manila is open it would be convenient if official messages giving the readings of the barometer and thermometer were exchanged between the two places every day and published in the newspapers. There can be no doubt as to the advantages which would be gained by such a course, especially to Hongkong in the typhoon season.

The Governor-General of the Philippines has received the following telegram from Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company:—Accept our most cordial congratulation on the opening of direct telegraphic communication with Spain and the other chief centres of civilisation. We are confident that the result will be the development of the resources of the Philippine Islands and the extension of their trade in all parts of the world.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [2

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [944

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880 ..... Tls. 913,268

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F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYSINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKYOSS, Esq. | F. D. RITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRT-CLASS RISKS,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT, of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on the premium charged for Insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"GRAVINA,"

Captain Echevarria, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 31st inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [904

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [809

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"KENMURE CASTLE,"

Luck, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 1st proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1880. [890

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"OXFORDSHIRE,"

Captain Jonas, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [900

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [901

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers, and taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Steamer

"CLAVERHOUSE,"

J. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1880. [909

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR,"

Captain J. T. Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [730

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES,"

Captain J. K. Webster, will be despatched on or about the 5th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [800

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 12th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [819

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CHINA"

will leave for the above on MONDAY, the 7th June.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [862

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"JAMES S. STONE,"

Weston, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [710

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"LLEWELLYN J. MORSE,"

Ames, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [709

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"WM. H. MARCY,"

Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 British Bark

"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [873

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 5/6 L. 1 1 German Bark

"ELLIDA,"

Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"CLYDESDALE,"

Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [853

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"TWILIGHT,"

W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CENTENNIAL,"

Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"PALESTINE,"

Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.

REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THIBET," Captain ASHDOWN, will leave this on MONDAY, the 31st May, at 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEX. NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Captain.
ASIA, German steamer, Hansen.—Siemssen & Co.
CANTON, Siamese ship, Kaudsen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CASSANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Siemssen & Co.
CATALINA, Boli. bark, Austin.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, J. W. Bearse.—Vogel & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, J. Pringle.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Meyer & Co.
CLEVELAND, British steamer, N. Harvey.—Jardine Matheson & Co.
CUBA, British bark, J. Stabell.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
FAUCH-BALAUCH, German bark, D. Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.
FRANCE, French bark, Exmelin.—Landstein & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, Wilson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
JANET, British 3-m. schooner, G. P. Henry.—Chines.
JOSEPA, German bark, Horstmann.—Melchers & Co.
L. J. MORSE, American ship, Ames.—Russell & Co.
MEATH, British steamer, Johnson.—Vogel & Co.
SESTAS, British steamer, R. T. C. Tilmouth.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, Williams.—